A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

EPIDEMICAL FEVER

Which lately prevailed

IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK;

WITH THE

Different Proclamations, Reports and Letters of gov. *Jay*, gov. *Mifflin*, The *Health Committee* of New York, *&c.* upon the Subject.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ACCURATE LIST OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OF THE DISEASE, FROM *July* 29, TO *Nov.* 1. 1795

By M. L. DAVIS.

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TO THE PUBLIC

THE *following ſheets are ſubmitted, in their rude ſtate, to the candour of the Public. Various imperfections will, doubtleſs, be found in them; but, it is hoped, they will not be reviewed with a critical eye. The early period at which they are publiſhed may be plead in their defence, if the arrangement is condemned. The Editor is anxious to publiſh a more correct and extenſive account of the diſeaſe, and, for that purpoſe, reſpectfully ſolicits any information that his fellow Citizens can afford him.*

He is, with due Reſpect,

The Public's very Obedient Servant,

M. L. D.

New-York, Nov. 1.

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

EPIDEMICAL FEVER, &c.

WHEN I first determined on publishing the present pamphlet, it was my intention to have presented the Public with a Work not inferior to the one published by that indefatigable man, and meritorious Author, Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia; and to accomplish this desirable object, I applied to several medical friends to write a Dissertation upon the disease, with a statement of such important facts as came within their knowledge, and promised to furnish them with all that I could obtain. In this pleasing anticipation, however, I have been much disappointed, for each and all declined undertaking the business, for local reasons. I mention this circumstance as an apology for my coming forward, I trust, before an indulgent Public. The great satisfaction which many strangers may derive from perusing an accurate list of the deaths, and thereby discovering, in a degree, whether or not, their friends and connexions are still living, induced me to procure the statement which is annexed to the Work.

It is not my intention to hazard any opinion whatever, upon the disease, whether imported or originating in local causes; but simply to collect the several letters and other publications which have appeared on the subject, and which I conceive will be found any way interesting or satisfactory to the reader. The proceedings of the Health Committee, the different

letters, &c. are arranged agreeable to the dates on which they appeared.

Perhaps it may be considered a duty incumbent on me to say something concerning the situation of the city, previous to the introduction or appearance of the disease: and in these remarks, as well as in any others I may have occasion to offer, I shall be as laconic as the nature of the subject will permit.

New York was, doubtless, one of the most increasing and flourishing cities in the United States. Some idea may be formed of its rapid population, by remarking, that in the year 1791 it contained about 4,700 families, and in May 1795 about 9,000. This statement is from the City Directory, which is annually taken. Since the commencement of the present war between France and the combined despots, the necessaries of life had progressively risen, till they had arrived at an enormous price, and in many particulars beyond what was ever remembered here before. Such is the effect the war had, and still continues to have on America, at least this part of it, notwithstanding our *boasted neutrality*: What is still more distressing, the rise of mechanical labour had by no means been equal, or bore a just proportion to the former. The one had risen, in many instances, an hundred per cent. while the other, generally speaking, had not rise more than from twenty-five to thirty. The rent of houses had also nearly doubled, particularly those which were situated in the most public streets.

These circumstances rendered it difficult for people in moderate stations, to do more than maintain and educate their families. The city, however, was fast increasing in luxury and pride, those barriers to happiness; and many who considered *virtue* and not *numbers*, the strength of a republic, dreaded the future consequences. Splendor, pomp, and dissipation, were at a shameful height. Money was in great demand: The interest frequently given was from two to three per cent a month.

In consequence of the enormous price of rents, many families, particularly among the Irish emigrants, were reduced to the necessity of living, or rather existing, in damp cellars, and among this class of people it will be found that the disorder was most prevalent, and operated most powerfully. I believe it may be safely asserted, that a very large proportion of those, in tolerable situations, who had proper medical aid in the early stages of the disorder, and were regularly attended afterwards, perfectly recovered in the course of ten or fifteen days.

I shall now proceed to a few remarks on the general symptoms of the disease.

" THIS malady, in many instances, has been preceded by an unusual flow of spirits, though for the most part a degree of stupor has been observed; some hours after they are attacked with violent pains in the head, back and loins: The bowels are extremely costive, seldom yielding but to powerful purgatives, and the tongue soon becomes considerably foul. In some cases, the pulse is strong and tense; the countenance flushed; the eyes greatly inflamed; the pains more violent, and respiration very laborious. In others, and more particularly those of a slender habit of body, the pulse is weak, though frequent; the face rather pale and of a yellowish tinge; a constant desire for sleep; soreness over the whole system, and extreme debility. About the third and fourth days the symptoms become more violent; the tongue is dry and covered with a black scurf; the appetite greatly impaired; respiration more difficult; the pulse scarcely to be discerned; sudden startings, when in a dose, as though affrighted; a sense of weight around the præcordia; the body more yellow, but particularly the face and breast; the extremities cold; the stomach unable to retain its contents, and what is thrown up in vomiting, has the appearance of black coffee grounds; a hemorrhage of the fauces, and frequently a discharge of blood with the

ſtools, which were now perfectly black; convulſive motions of the ſuperior extremities, and ſhortly death terminated the ſcene. The body now put on every appearance of immediate putrefaction.

In one perſon whom I had an opportunity of viſiting, attacked in this alarming manner, the lower extremities were almoſt black; the evacuations involuntary; the parts to which bliſters were applied, were ſeemingly mortified; the blood oozed out of every part where it could find vent, and in fact he was a perfect maſs of putrefaction, before the vital functions were ſuſpended*."

It may not be improper to remark, that a very great difference of opinion prevailed among the phyſicians, both as to the diſeaſe and the treatment of it. Another circumſtance which engaged much of the public attention was the appearance of an advertiſement in the newſpapers, againſt the mode of treating the diſeaſe by the practitioners in general, and challenging them to defend their practice. The author was Mr. Alexander Cuthill, taylor. Which of the parties were right is not my province to determine; but to ſtate facts is my object. In ſome inſtances the doctors poſitively refuſed viſiting a patient who had been ſeen during his indiſpoſition by Mr. Cuthill; and in others diſcontinued their viſits on finding that he alſo came to the houſe where the ſick perſon lay. I leave the public to draw what inference they pleaſe from theſe facts.

A general opinion has prevailed, among medical characters in particular, that the preſent epidemic has made its appearance in a greater or leſs degree, among us during the autumns of the laſt three or four years. That a malignant fever did rage here, during the months of September and Oct. of 1791, is a fact, and on comparing the ſymptoms with thoſe of the preſent diſeaſe, they will be found not diſſimilar. It is worthy of notice that the fever in 1791 firſt made its appearance

* MS. Of George Davis.

within a few yards of the ſpot where it has proved moſt fatal the preſent ſeaſon.

" About the middle of Auguſt, 1791, a contagious fever appeared in the city of New York, which firſt diſcovered itſelf near Peck ſlip, a part of the city thickly inhabited; its houſes generally ſmall, and badly ventulated: many of the inhabitants were in indigent circumſtances, which is a frequent cauſe of the want of cleanlineſs. Here it raged a conſiderable time; it then began to ſpread, as ſome attendants on the ſick became affected, who lived in other neighbourhoods.—

By this means it was carried to different families, and moſt generally could be traced from this ſource. It likewiſe proved more particularly fatal near the place where it firſt appeared, than in any other part. Thus, at length it ſpread through the city, until about the middle of October, when the weather growing a little cooler, the diſeaſe greatly abated, and in a ſhort time nearly diſappeared. I have been informed by ſeveral phyſicians of reputation, who reſide and practice in the country, that many of the boatmen who frequented the city from Long Iſland, and the upper part of Hudſon's river, carried the diſeaſe home, where it proved fatal to ſeveral*.

At the ſame time in the ſouth weſtern part of the city, an intermittent and remittent fever prevailed, together with a few caſes of dyſentery. This cauſed much diſpute among phyſicians, as they generally named the diſeaſe from the caſes which they had an op-

* Doctor William Moore, an eminent phyſician of New-York, informed me that a gentleman of Lime, in the ſtate of Connecticut, was on a viſit to this city when he became a patient of his, in whom the diſeaſe was evidently marked, attended with large vibices; he, however recruited conſiderably before he left the city: on his paſſage to Lime he relapſed, and died ſhortly after he reached home. The greater part of his family caught the contagion, and ſoon became affected with a ſimilar diſeaſe; which proved fatal to his mother, and ſome other perſons in the family.

portunity of ſeeing moſt prevalent. Some called it a remittent, others billious; ſome typhus, putrid, or malignant; and others, following Sydenham, *febris, bilioſa remittens.*

In conſequence of a few caſes terminating ſuddenly fatal, together with the very unjuſt, as well as ungenerous judgment of ſome phyſicians, in determining every diſeaſe to be the putrid fever, fear ſpread from mind to mind like a devouring famine, and terror, frequently more hideous than the diſeaſe itſelf, wrought on the minds of the credulous and weak. This, in ſome caſes, greatly increaſed the malignity of the fever: in others again, even a ſlight head ache cauſed them to deſpond, and threw them into a ſtate of languor more eaſily conceived than deſcribed; but without the real ſymptoms of the fever. Whether this diagnoſtic was given through ignorance, or as a profeſſional trick, in order to gain applauſe, by making many and ſpeedy cures, is uncertain; however, it was nevertheleſs ſo conſidered. Thus ſome phyſicians obtained a credit in curing the complaint, without poſſeſſing any real merit.

This diſeaſe, generally, in the firſt place, affected the perſon with a ſenſe of chillineſs, alternating with gentle fluſhings and a ſenſe of ſoreneſs of all the muſcles; the face appeared pale, the features ſhrunk, the body weary, as if it had undergone ſome great fatigue, attended with yawnings and ſtretchings of the extremities; a diſinclination for any bodily exerciſe; and when any exertion was made, it was attended with ſluggiſhneſs and unweary ſenſations. The pulſe at this time was weak and frequent; the mental faculties were likewiſe impaired, and frequently a ſmall pain in the head, attended with ſighings and anorexy: reſpiration being anxious and rather ſmall at this ſtage of the diſeaſe.

In ſome caſes the following ſymptoms took place without the patient's knowledge of the former having [illegible] they however, in general, preceded, violent pains [illegible] back, [illegible]; a pulſe more tenſe, full, and

ſomething increaſed in fullneſs. (In one caſe the patient compared the pulſation of the temporal arteries, to the ſtriking of a hammer againſt his temples. In ſome a delirium came on immediately after the cold ſtage, ſo that the perſons affected got out of their beds, and wandered about their rooms or houſes. Sometimes naufea and vomiting appeared early in the diſeaſe, which proved very troubleſome, and greatly debilitated the patient. Reſpiration was now rather laborious than anxious; the ſkin dry and hot, belly moſt commonly coſtive, though ſome had a gentle diarrhoea from the beginning of the diſeaſe; no appetite, but a great deſire for drink, particularly any united with vegetable acids, as the acid of lemons, &c. the adnatae of the eyes, in ſome, were much inflamed, ſo that the light became ſcarcely tolerable; the countenance, on the firſt and ſecond days, in many, appeared much flushed, attended continually with a violent head ache, ſo as frequently to produce delirium, with reſtleſsneſs and watchings, which greatly exhauſted the patient's ſtrength; the tongue was generally dry, and in the beginning of the diſeaſe covered with a whitiſh ſcurf, and the patient complained much of anxiety, or a great ſenſe of weight at the præcordia; the excrementitious diſcharges, whether natural, or produced by art, were very fetid and diſagreeable.

About the third day the inflammatory ſymptoms greatly changed to thoſe of a putrid kind, or a remiſſion took place; if the latter did not ſucceed, the tongue became dry, and began to be covered with brown or black ſordes; not long after the teeth and lips put on the ſame appearance; reſpiration became now anxious, with an increaſed proſtration of ſtrength: the vital functions at this time were much more diſturbed; watching, or a comatoſe ſtate, now took place, if it had not before appeared; and even thoſe who did ſleep, enjoyed it but for a few moments, when they waked as if in a fright: the pulſe became

ſmaller, weaker, and more frequent; thirſt was greatly increaſed; nauſea much more intolerable, together with the ſenſe of oppreſſion at the ſtomach: thoſe who had not vomited before, had that direful ſymptom added now to the others; the contents of the ſtomach, which were thrown up in the act of vomiting, were generally of a fetid nature; the voice began to be changed; ſmall petechiæ appeared about the neck and breaſt, when the body, and even the room, unleſs well ventulated, had a cardaverous ſmell. The patient kept continually rolling or turning in the bed, and frequently picking the bed-clothes. In ſome, the bowels, at this ſtage of the diſeaſe, were very coſtive, ſo that recourſe was obliged to be had to artificial means, whenever it became neceſſary to evacuate their contents: in others, a profuſe diarrhœa conſiderably increaſed the weakneſs of their debilitated bodies. Moſt generally on the fourth or fifth day of the diſeaſe, with thoſe to whom it proved fatal, all the laſt mentioned ſymptoms were greatly increaſed, together with a cardaverous ſmelling ſweat, which would appear on the body, when the trunk was hot, and the extremities cold; the pulſe became more frequent, irregular, and ſometimes intermittent: the perſon would lay on his back, with his knees drawn up, and his body appearing as if falling down in the bed; his voice low, and ſcarcely perceptible: he was now ſenſeleſs of perſons ſtanding around, or any of their proceedings: the pulſe in this ſtage of the diſeaſe was ſo weak as ſcarcely to be felt; the extremities put on a livid appearance. From the comatoſe ſtate, which had already taken place, the patient could hardly be rouſed by the ſtrongeſt ſtimuli of ſound and light, though in the beginning of the diſeaſe he was ſcarcely able to bear the moſt gentle; and if he ſhould be rouſed from the ſituation, in a few moments the ſame would again ſucceed. The urine and ſtools were frequently involuntarily diſcharged; a hiccup followed,

if it had not before taken place; and the perſon, in conſequence of univerſal debility producing inability to diſcharge the natural ſecretion in the bronchial veſſels, appeared as if choaking with phlegm, or ſomething pent up in the trachea: convulſions, or ſubſultus-tendinum, now affected the frame; the eyes put on a glaſſy appearance, and death, in a ſhort time, cloſed the ſcene.

This was the general courſe of the ſymptoms in thoſe to whom the diſeaſe proved fatal; but in ſome, they came on a little ſooner, in others later: in ſome the petechiæ, and even maculæ and vibices, extended over the body before death, though all ſhewed evident ſigns of putreſcency directly after.

In one perſon, on the afternoon of the ſecond day, an entire intermiſſion of his ſymptoms took place; on the morning of the third, they returned with increaſed violence, when a vomiting came on with apthæ appearing in the mouth and fauces. Upon taking a few drops of any thing in the ſtomach, vomiting would immediately be produced, which terminated in hiccup; this continued a few minutes; it would then ſubſide until any thing was again ſwallowed, when the ſame circumſtances returned. Petechia appeared on his neck and breaſt the fifth day, and as nothing could be retained on his ſtomach, he was ſupported with glyſters of broth for ſeveral days, to which, as there was no other way of adminiſtering it, the red bark was added. The pulſe in this perſon remained good, until within a few hours of his death, when it began to diminiſh, weaken and become intermittent. From this time it was remarked any thing would remain on his ſtomach; the hiccup ceaſed, and death in a few hours cloſed the ſcene. This was on the morning of the ſeventh day.

In ſome the diſeaſe made its appearance in a more gradual manner, without any inflammatory ſymptoms attending it, and moſt commonly thoſe were protracted beyond the eleventh or fourteenth days, when a remiſ-

ſion or intermiſſion took place, or the perſon ſunk under the diſeaſe. There were ſome who recovered, as well as thoſe who periſhed, on whom petechial eruptions appeared; and the ſtomach in many of thoſe who ſurvived was very much diſordered.

Some had other accidental ſymptoms accompanying the diſeaſe, ſuch as a dry ickling cough, pains in different parts of the thorax, twith other catarrhal and pneumonic ſymptoms; ſo that ſome phyſicians were induced to declare it a ſimple inflammatory fever and treat it accordingly. In other patients a billious yellowneſs appeared over the ſurface of the body, the veſſels in the adnatæ of the eyes were filled with bile, and attended with the other ſymptoms of Dr. Cullen's ſpecies of typhus, the icteroides.

Many of thoſe who ſurvived the diſeaſe were a long time troubled with rheumatic pains of a chronic nature, or a ſmall eruption over the ſurface of their bodies, which ſeemed to be cauſed by the debilitated ſtate in which the diſeaſe had left them; and the eruption appeared to depend particularly on a weakened action of the extreme veſſels*."

I have thought proper to quote the preceding account of the fever which prevailed here in 1791, from Dr. J. S. Addoms' diſſertation; and ſhall now return to the object of this publication.

In Philadelphia, "It was ſome time before the diſorder attracted public notice§;" very oppoſite was the caſe in New York, for before the complaint made any progreſs whatever, the Health Committee proceeded to the diſcharge of their duty. The firſt death which created alarm was that of Dr. M. Treat, Health officer of the port, on the 29th of July. By ſome it is believed he took the infection by viſiting a veſſel

* Dr. Addoms's diſſertation on the malignant fever which prevailed in the city of New-York during the months Aug. Sept. and Oct. 1791.

§ Mathew Carey.

from the Weſt Indies, having a malignant fever on board; by others (phyſicians) it is poſitively aſſerted that he did not die of an imported diſorder; but by all, I believe, it is allowed that he died of the epidemic which has ſince proved ſo fatal to many.

The diſorder firſt made its appearance in July, at the upper end of Water ſtreet, near New ſlip, and here it continued for a very conſiderable time, not ſpreading out of that ſtreet, a few inſtances excepted, until the month of September, after which, in ſome degree, it prevailed throughout the city; but ultimately proved moſt mortal in the ſtreet where it commenced. Near New ſlip there had recently been opened a ſmall ſtreet, called George ſtreet; it had been much neglected; was very filthy, and principally inhabited by people in indigent circumſtances; not leſs than ſixty perſons were buried out of it, within the ſmall compaſs of twenty houſes. The diſeaſe alſo proved very fatal about the Fly market, and from thence, in Water ſtreet, to the Coffee houſe. The alarm became pretty general in the beginning of September, and the citizens at that period commenced removing into the country. The recent ſufferings of Philadelphia and Baltimore, occaſioned a greater fear of infectious fevers than would otherwiſe, probably, have exiſted. The haſty burials after death, was alſo a cauſe of great *dread*; the mode was no leſs terrifying: For the ſpeedy removal of the dead, a hearſe was provided, drawn by an horſe, and attended by two men. As ſoon as the breath was out of the body, theſe men were ſent for; they uſually brought a coffin and tarred ſheet with them, in which the corpſe was wrapped, put into the coffin, and drove off to Potter's Field, a place purchaſed for the burial of ſtrangers and the poor, and entered without the attendance of ſingle connexion or friend to bemoan their loſs. It is aſſerted, and doubtleſs is a fact, that in many inſtances the hearſe came for the ſick, while yet living, and that coffins have been in the houſe for ſome

hours before the death of the perſons for whom they were deſtined. No excuſe can be plead for ſuch proceedings, but the general conſternation which prevailed.

The fever itſelf did not, in many inſtances, occaſion more alarm than the hearſe; as a proof of this many caſes might be enumerated of women fainting away at the ſight of it, and being ſometime before they perfectly recovered; and in others it has occaſioned hyſteria, and a fever ſucceeded. One ſtriking inſtance of the effect of fear, and which came within my own knowledge, was in a young woman who for ſome days dreaded the diſeaſe: at length ſhe was ſeized with it, and a delirium in a day or two enſued; during the whole of her indiſpoſition, which was five or ſix days, ſhe conſtantly complained againſt the hearſe and tarred ſheet, and almoſt her laſt requeſt when dying, was, that the family would not ſuffer her to be buried in this manner.

About the middle of September, ſome perſons, by what authority I know not, undertook burning tar one night in the ſtreets: This became a topic of converſation, and among thoſe of weak minds increaſed the alarm: in ſhort, a coincidence of circumſtances like theſe doubtleſs operated to the diſadvantage of the city, as the rumour ſpread through the country, much exaggerated, and thereby, in many inſtances prevented ſupplies from coming into town.

The ſufferings of the poor were great; a Lazaretto was prepared for their reception, and a phyſician and nurſes appointed to attend them: but unfortunately great prejudices prevailed againſt it, and many were of an opinion that the patients did not receive proper attention, particularly from the nurſes: as I have not been able at this early period, to procure ſatisfactory documents on the ſubject, I ſhall ſuſpend any animadverſions.

"The Lazaretto, or peſt-houſe at Belle Vue, a few miles from New York, on the Eaſt River, has, though a healthy place, and under good regulations, been con-

ſidered by the people at large, *as the houſe of death.*— So odious is the very idea of being placed there, that there is high probability the objection of mind attendant upon their getting into new quarters, and the anxiety and fatigue conſequent upon being moved thither, have contributed, in ſeveral inſtances, to leſſen their chance of recovery.

The governors of the City Hoſpital gave directions, in purſuance of there being a Lazaretto provided for thoſe ſick of the yellow fever, that no caſe, ſuppoſed to be of that, or any other infectious diſeaſe, ſhould be admitted into that charity. It was reported that ſeveral poor perſons, who had been recommended as patients to the Hoſpital, were conſidered by the phyſicians as improper, by reaſon of ſuſpected contagion, to be admitted into the houſe. In conſequence of rejection there, it has happened that men, like calves and other live ſtock, have been put upon carts at the Hoſpital, and drawn thence in ſucceſſion to the doors of ſeveral of the members of the Health Committee, over the ſtony roughneſs of the pavement, and under the ſcorching rays of a noon-tide ſun! a procedure which ſtirred up indignation, as well as alarm, in the citizens who ſaw it.

The general anxiety, cauſed by a concurrence of fearful circumſtances, operated ſo powerfully upon many perſons whoſe children were ſtudents of Columbia College that applications for leave of abſence, in order to remove to the country, became very frequent. The ſtudents participated the alarm of their parents and guardians, and became intent on departing. The greater part diſcontinued their attendance on the lectures, by direction of their friends, and the reſt withdrew themſelves by degrees, ſo that in a few days nobody appeared on the ringing of the bell, and the profeſſors gave up their labours of tuition. There was never any formal adjournment of the College. The prevailing ſentiment

of the board of profeſſors was, "That no ſuch thing ought to take place, as not warranted by any real cauſe of alarm."

Much praiſe is due to the Health Committee for their attention to the diſtreſſes of the poor, and it is not to be doubted, but ſome valuable citizens were ſnatched from the jaws of death by their timely aſſiſtance. Mr. Frederick Steymets, a member of this body, fell a victim to the diſeaſe, much lamented by all who knew him. His attention in the diſcharge of his duty was unlimited, and it is expected, will ever be remembered with gratitude by all good citizens. Capt. Buchanan, who voluntarily offered his ſervices to viſit the ſick, and diſtribute ſuch monies as were put into his hands by the Committee, alſo died of the epidemic: It is only neceſſary to remark that this worthy man fulfilled his duty with promptitude, and that he afforded the poor and indigent all the conſolation and relief that was in his power; ſociety has loſt in him a valuable member. There are many more whoſe ſervices have been of equal importance with thoſe already enumerated; but among theſe I ſhall name one man only; a man who ſacrificed every kind of intereſt to aſſiſt and relieve the diſtreſſed, and whoſe philanthrophy it is hoped will never be forgotten. I refer to Mr. Levi Wayland; to enumerate his virtues would require more time than can be well ſpared; I ſhall therefore only remark that he was a good citizen, and a ſincere friend: He died of the epidemic, in the 31ſt, year of his age, on the 12th, of October.

Having given a ſketch of the principle occurrences that took place during the months of Auguſt, Sept. and Oct. I ſhall next proceed to arrange the proclamations, letters, &c. of the governor, Health Committee, &c.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH

Solicitous to quiet any unfounded apprehenſion which may reſt on the minds of the citizens, with re-

Mr. Loudon,

The Grand Jury, lately in session, request your inserting the following Presentment, as given in to the Court.

Quarter Sessions for the City and County of New-York, for the term August, 1795.

THE Grand Jury, previous to the close of their business, feel themselves called upon, as well from a sense of duty, as from that of common danger, to represent to the court the present disgraceful condition of the markets, streets, and wharves of this city—From a minute examination, they are sorry to be able to assert, with truth, that they find the markets loaded with filth and garbage, to a degree that excited the mingled emotion of fear and disgust: While they felt for the reputation of the city, they could not avoid being alarmed at the danger which the health of its inhabitants, from the daily necessity of resorting to them, was exposed.

The Grand Jury also found the streets and wharves generally in a very neglected and offensive state: so much so, that they are constrained to call upon the magistrates in the most respectful, but at the same time, most pointed manner, to turn their attention to this important concern: they seem not to say, or insinuate, that hitherto they have neglected this principal duty of a vigilant magistracy, but they have an alarming evidence constantly before them, that if measures have been adopted to remedy this standing reproach of our city, they have either been such as were insufficient, or have been permitted to remain inexecuted. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain that it admits of a remedy, and it is obvious, that until an adequate one is adopted and rigidly executed, the health of this city will be constantly endangered.

They presume not to dictate to the police in this business, but are of opinion, that if a regular set of scavengers were appointed to each ward, the evil complained of would be considerably removed—Whilst on this topic, so interesting to the cause of humanity, they believe that they have the concurrence of their fellow-citizens in recommending to the police to forbid the storing of raw hides and other skins, within the compact parts of the city; at least during that season of the year when diseases of the most dangerous kind prevail: they are of a nature that easily run into a putrescent state, and requires a degree of care to preserve them from this condition also, that is seldom given. From the great importation of cotton also, and perhaps of some other articles of commerce from the West-Indies, peculiarly calculated to retain and communicate the seeds of pestilential disease, we apprehend too much diligence to prevent abuse, and too much decision in correcting it, cannot be used.

The Grand Jury also present a nuisance of the worst sort, the unlimited permission of so many petty taverns and dram shops in this city and its vicinity: These, instead of being an accommodation to the people, are considered (at least a great proportion of them) as nothing better than haunts of debauchery and nests of vice; and they become the more obnoxious to the peace and good order of the city, their being so generally resorted to on the Sabbath day: They call loudly for the corrective hand of authority, and compel us to declare, that in our opinion the reverence due to morality and decorum, demands that their number should be considerably abridged.

By Order of the Grand Jury,
FRED. RHINELANDER, Foreman.
COLL MAC GREGOR, Secretary.

[illegible] 40, corner of Courtlandt and Gr[illegible]
[illegible]ch-streets, where gentlemen may be accomm[illegible]
[illegible]ted with Boarding and I[illegible]dging, by the wee[illegible]
[illegible]onth or year, and the best accommodations.
May 11.

L O S T,

YESTERDAY morning between New-town and Brooklyn Ferry, a large LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Bank notes, and one three pound bill of New-York state—Also two orders for goods, signed by Jacob Moore. Whoever has found the same, and delivers the Pocket Book and contents to the Printer hereof, shall be paid TEN POUNDS reward, and the thanks of he owner. August 5,

Conkling and Lloyd,

HAVE FOR SALE,

TWENTY-ONE thousand wt. 1st quality N Orleans indigo,
89 Hhds. 4 tierces, & 79 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 Hhds. 39 bags best green coffee, subject to drawback,
6 Bags cocoa, 121 hhds. Molasses,
126 Qr. casks Malaga, and 73 do. Sherry wines,
12 Pipes French brandy. July 17.

Mr. BRILLAC SAVARIN,

A Member of the Constituent Assembly of France, returns his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen, whom he has attended, as instructor of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, he regrets that want of Leisure has prevented him from paying them that attention which he wished.

He shortly embarks on an excursion into the Eastern States, but will return in October, when he will recommence giving lessons to his Pupils.
July 11.

Notice is hereby given, that

the business under the firm of Bedient and Kimberly, is this day discontinued; and all persons having any demands against the above firm, are requested to present them for settlement—Likewise those that are indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment at their store, No. 17, Beekman-slip: Where the business in future will be carried on by John Bedient, Gideon Kimberly and Walter Hubbell; under the firm of Bedient, Kimberley and Co. and in North-Carolina as usual under the firm of Walter Hubbell & Co. July 16.

Linen and Cotton Rags

Bought at this Office.

[illegible] the following drawings already executed [illegible] he above work—

Mount Vernon,
Passaic Falls,
Brandywine Mills,
Federal City,
Annapolis in Maryland.

The three former at the Apollo warehouse, No 58, Maiden Lane, New-York, and the remainder at Mr. Parkyus's, Brooklyn, Long-Island.

The proprietors take the earliest opportunity of announcing to the subscribers, that in consequence of a late necessary arrangement, the plate intended to have been delivered this day, will not appear until the third in succession, The plate of the Federal City, nearly compleated, and from whence the descriptive tour commences, it is judged expedient should be first published.

Although many circumstances inseparable from the establishment of so extensive an undertaking, the first of its kind in America, have unavoidably arisen, hitherto, to retard its commencement; yet it is presumed the selection of objects, the attention bestowed in finishing the drawings with neatness, and accuracy, the tedious difficult execution of plates of such large dimensions, together with an ardent desire to render the work compleat, will rescue the publishers from the censure of unnecessary delay; whose only wish is to gratify the admirers of picturesque nature and whose ultimate object will be, not only to interest the United States, but the European world, by a general display of those captivating, elegant scenes, which are so profusely distributed over the American continent.

The following Drawings are in a state of forwardness:

The city of New-York,
The city of Philadelphia

These are to be followed by

Bethelem in Pennsylvania,
View up the North-River,
View in Connecticut,
View in Rhode-Island.

The second selection of twelve, to compleat the series of twenty-four, will, amongst others, contain,

Port and town of Boston, in Massachusetts,
Charlestown South Carolina, &c. &c.

Subscriptions continue to be received by

James Harrison,
at the Apollo Warehouse.

July 13.

ſpect to the ſpread of any malignant diſeaſe, but at the ſame time convinced of the neceſſity of a faithful detail of facts, as far as they have come to their knowledge. When the public is addreſſed on this ſubject, the Committe of Health think proper to declare, that in their opinion, no circumſtance has exiſted in this city which ought to have occaſioned the alarm which is ſaid to have gone forth. It is true that a fever preciſely like one which has twice, in the courſe of four or five years been obſerved, in the autumnal ſeaſons, in this place, has again made its appearance. Some ſea-faring men have fallen victims to it. It is ſuſpected to have originated on board a certain veſſel which lay at Fitche's wharf, but of this there can be obtained no decided evidence. Notwithſtanding which, the veſſel has been ordered off in the ſtream. It is ſuſpected alſo, but without decided evidence, that our late worthy health officer fell a victim to ſome unguarded expoſure, to an infected corpſe on board a veſſel. Beſides him, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent enquiry, we have obtained information of not more than eight deaths happening among our citizens ſince the 20th of laſt month, from fevers, ſuppoſed in any degree malignant. The number of perſons killed by the imprudent uſe of cold water, has been remarkable, and labourers and others actively employed, ought to be frequently cautioned on this head. The Committee have taken the moſt prompt and effectual meaſures to guard the health of their fellow citizens; a houſe is prepared at Belle Vue for the reception of ſick perſons, who may be ſuſpected of infection, with very agreeable accomodations, ſubſiſtence, and medical aid.

All veſſels coming from Foreign countries, from which there is any reaſon to apprehend the introduction of infectious fevers, are now obliged to remain below Governor's Iſland, until viſited by the health officer, and a regular permit for their entry be granted. The citizens ought to conſider it their duty individually to report to the committee, any perſon who may at-

tempt to evade this precaution, that the penalty of the law may be enforced. The practitioners of phyſic in the city, have been particularly requeſted to be early and faithful in reporting any dangerous or ſuſpicious caſe. A hearſe is provided, and may be readily obtained by an application to the chairman of the Committee, or any one of the aldermen, for the early burial of the dead, whenever it ſhall be thought neceſſary, a practice earneſtly recommended during the hotteſt ſeaſon, it being a well eſtabliſhed fact, that the body of a patient who during life could give no infection, may yet, when a corps, be ſuddenly rendered capable of ſo doing in a great degree. The Committee are of opinion, from taking into their conſideration, the preſent ſtate of the health of the city, the uncommon degree of heat in the weather, and the lengthy period it is yet to elapſe, before the ſeaſon arrives which is uſually obſerved to check the progreſs of autumnal diſeaſes, that great care and circumſpection are neceſſary. Moderation, regularity and cleanlineſs, are eſpecially recommended.

The cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, yards, cellars and markets, and the removal of all putreſcent matter, are objects of very great importance, and ought to be particularly attended to, eſpecially in thoſe parts of the city, which are contiguous to our Eaſtern waters.

By order of the Committee,

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 8th, 1795.

On the 14th of Auguſt governor Jay iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all veſſels from the Weſt Indies, &c. to approach nearer the city than Governor's Iſland, until they had been viſited by the health officer of the port, and received a certificate from him, certifying that ſuch veſſel or veſſels, were entirely free from any infectious diſtempers and contagion.

The ſame proclamation contained the appointment of Dr. Pitt Smith, in the ſtead of Malachi Treat, health officer deceaſed; and alſo Andrew Van Tuyl eſq; in the ſtead of White Matlack, member of the Health Committee, abſent; whereby the Committee ſtood as follows—

John Broome, Iſaac Stoutenbergh, John Campbell, Theophilus Beekman, Gabriel Furman, Drs. Samuel Bard and Pitt Smith, and Robert Bowne, Nicholas Carmer, Robert Lenox, Nathaniel Hazard, George Janeway, Andrew Van Tuyl, and Frederick Steymets.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That they have not ceaſed to make the moſt diligent enquiries reſpecting the epidemic which has of late appeared in this city; that a few caſes of a ſuſpicious nature do ſtill occur, but none which have come to their knowledge (and they poſſeſs the beſt means of information) afford any reaſon to conclude this diſeaſe to be more contagious than fevers at this ſeaſon of the year frequently are in their latter ſtages. That nurſes, ſervants, friends and attendants, very generally eſcape with impunity, and that after the moſt attentive enquiry, they can hear of no more than fourteen deaths in this large and populous city ſince their report of the 8th inſtant, which can be attributed to this complaint.

By order, *&c.*

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 15th, 1795.

On the 15th of Auguſt different practitioners of medicine met in conſultation: The 17th the following notice appeared in the newſpapers:

" On Saturday laſt, agreeable to notice, a number of phyſicians aſſembled at the City Hall, who after ſome converſation on the ſtate of health in this city,

were unanimouſly of opinion, that no CONTAGIOUS fever, in any particular different from what this city has been accuſtomed to, for ſome years paſt, at this ſeaſon, exiſts at preſent."

The Committeee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their laſt report on the 15th inſt. twelve perſons have died of the prevaling epidemic, which ſtill continues limited to a particular diſtrict of the city; out of which not above two or three caſes have yet occurred, nor as yet no inſtance of death has happened to any nurſe or attendant; and they have no information of more than twelve perſons ſick of the prevailing diſeaſe. By order, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 21ſt, 1795.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That they cannot ſufficiently regret the exaggerated accounts that have gone abroad in the country reſpecting the ſtate of health in this city: That they can aſſure their fellow citizens in the country and neighbouring ſtates, that they make the moſt diligent enquiries, and that their reports contain, the whole truth, according to the beſt of their information.

That an epidemic fever does exiſt, in a ſmall diſtrict of this city, is true, as is uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, but it is equally true, as yet it has exhibited no decided evidence of a ſpecific contagion; or of a nature peculiarly infectious, not more than four inſtances having occurred, where either phyſician, nurſe, or friend have even been ſuſpected to have contracted fever, and (excepting that of our late worthy health officer) not one who has died in conſequence of their

attendance on the ſick. That they have heard of ſeven deaths ſince their report of the 21ſt inſtant; that they believe about thirty may now be ill; that from accurate information, the whole number of deaths, which daily occur in this city, are conſiderably ſhort of what has been uſual in the ſame ſeaſon of other years; and that the peculiar ſenſibility of the public mind, ariſing from the late ſufferings of Philadelphia, New Haven and Baltimore, can alone account for the preſent apprehenſions of our fellow citizens and neighbours.

By order, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 24th, 1795.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their report of the 24th inſt. twenty perſons have died of the preſent epidemic. The Committee are ſo fully perſuaded that the diſorder which exiſts principally, if not altogether, along a part of the Eaſtern ſhore of this city, is a local malady, that they have directed various meaſures to be purſued for the removal of its probable ſources.

The committee further report, that the number of ſick have decreaſed ſince their laſt report, and that two perſons have died in the laſt twenty-four hours.

By order, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 28th, 1795.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That the violence of the epidemic fever, which has of late afflicted the upper part of Water-ſtreet and its vicinity, has ſo far abated, that few new caſes occur, and that thoſe are manifeſtly of a leſs dangerous nature.

That ſince their report of the 28th inſtant, four perſons have died in this city, and two at the hoſpital at Belle Vue.

By order, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Auguſt 30th, 1795.

After this period the reports of the Committee ſeldom contained more than the number of deaths. I ſhall, therefore, in future omit them, excepting where they occur with ſome remarks annexed.

To the Inſpectors of the Health Office, and the Conſulting Phyſician, and his aſſociates for his advice, &c.

Gentlemen,

Although I am confident that you will exerciſe all your vigilance in executing the authority veſted in you by law, for preventing the introduction of infectious diſeaſes into this commonwealth, I cannot forbear requeſting your opinion for public information, reſpecting the exiſtence of a contagious diſorder in the city of New-York, and upon the expediency of taking ſome precaution to guard againſt its being brought hither. The nature of my official truſt, and the ſolicitude of our fellow citizens, on this intereſting ſubject, will ſufficiciently excuſe the trouble of the preſent application.

I am with great eſteem, gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(*Signed*) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26th, 1795.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Auguſt 29th, 1795.

Sir,

The Inſpectors of the Board of Health, for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, having received your letter of the 26th inſtant, and given it every attention which the importance of its contents required, are fully of opinion, that the prevalence of a contagious fever in

New York, is sufficiently substantiated by a number of letters from several merchants in that city, which have been laid before them.

Though the Board of Health are fully sensible of the great inconvenience consequent to a stoppage of all intercourse between New York and this city, yet, they are confident the urgency of the case, and present anxiety of the citizens will justify the proceeding.

Under these impressions they are free to leave the subject with you, being well satisfied, you will take such steps as our exposed situation may require.

By order of the Board of Health,

(*Signed*) RICHARD TITTERMARY, Chair'n.

(*Signed*) J. KAIGHN, Secretary.

To Thos. Mifflin, esq; gov. of the state of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS MIFFLIN esq; governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request contained in your communication of the 26th, to the Health Department, the physicians appointed by law to consult and advise respecting the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the city of Philadelphia, had a meeting this day; they have desired me to inform you, sir, that after carefully comparing the various accounts, which have come to their knowledge respecting the existence of a contagious disease in the city of New-York, there does not appear to them sufficient information to convince them that such contagious disease prevails there at present, as would render it necessary to stop intercouse with that city. They have, however, taken measures to inform themselves more particularly respecting the disease said to prevail there, at this time, and expect an answer to their enquiries by Monday or Tuesday next, when, should any

thing further of importance be communicated; they will without delay, give the governor information thereof.

I am, Sir, your very obedient humble ſervant.

(*Signed*) SAMUEL DUFFIELD.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29th, 1795.

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

(L. S.) *By Thos. Mifflin, gov. of the ſaid commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Board of Inſpectors of the Health Office of Philadelphia have reported to me, that it appears from authentic information to them exhibited, that an infectious or contagious diſeaſe exiſts in the city of New-York, in the ſtate of New-York, and that there is reaſon alſo to believe, that a ſimilar diſeaſe exiſts in the town of Norfolk, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſo that the ſafety and health of the citizens of Philadelphia require a ſtoppage of intercourſe with the ſaid infected places. *Therefore*, in purſuance of the duty in ſuch caſe on me enjoined by law, but with a ſincere regret for the unhappy occaſion, I, the ſaid Thos. Mifflin, governor of the ſaid commonwealth, have deemed it expedient to iſſue this proclamation, hereby prohibiting for the term of one month, or until ſuch prohibition ſhall be by proclamation lawfully revoked, all intercourſe between the ſaid city of Philadelphia, and the ſaid city of New-York and the ſaid town of Norfolk, and any place or places within five miles thereof, reſpectively, as well by land as by water, under the penalty of three hundred dollars, to be recovered from, and paid by each and every perſon tranſgreſſing the ſaid prohibition in the manner herein after ſpecified, agreeably to the terms and directions of the act of the General Aſſembly, in ſuch caſe made and provided: and to the intent, that ſuitable and ſufficient meaſures may be taken and purſued for carrying into effect the ſaid prohibition, I have further deemed it expedient hereby to requeſt that as well

Thurſday Evening, Sept 3, 1795.

The Governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued his proclamation, prohibiting all intercourſe by land or water, with New York and Norfolk, for the ſpace of one month, or until the order ſhall be revoked, under the penalty of 500 dollars.

The probition of intercourſe between this city, and Philadelphia is a proceeding very ſingular, and deſerves ſevere animadverſion. It is a meaſure that, to ſay the leaſt, wears the aſpect of a moſt unfriendly diſpoſition; as it naturally tends to create unneceſſary fears abroad, which may occaſion an order for our veſſels to perform quarantine in foreign ports, to the great injury of our trade.

It ſeems, the Board of Health in Philadelphia, reported to the Governor the exiſtence of a contagious diſeaſe in this city, on the authority of private letters, without ever writing to our Health Committee for a ſtate of facts. This is a moſt extraordinary proceeding, when the reports of our committee have repeatedly informed the public, that the epidemic now prevailing, exhibits no deciſive evidence of a ſpecific contagion. Scarcely inone inſtance has an attendant on the ſick taken the diſeaſe. This fact was known to the Board of Health and the Governor of Pennſylvania, and yet the world is to be alarmed for the ſafety of Philadelphia, when the diſeaſe has not proved contagious enough to occaſion any general alarm in New York.

The diſeaſe is almoſt wholly local. Moſt parts of the City are entirely free from it. But one perſon died yeſterday, and not more than five or ſix dangerouſly ill. In the name of common ſenſe, muſt all the buſineſs of New York be impeded, by the ill timed enquiries of Philadelphia? Is this a generous return for five thouſand dollars raiſed in New York to aſſiſt the ſuffering poor of Philadelphia during their calamity? When dangers become real, will not the citizens of New York be alarmed? Let the public judge.

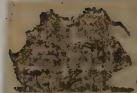
The Epidemic of this city is not a new diſeaſe. It is a diſeaſe that occurs, more or leſs at this ſeaſon in moſt of our ſea ports. It is not the diſeaſe that ſhould occaſion alarm; but its contagion, which depends moſtly on local cauſes. That contagion does not appear; when it does we will ſeek ſafety ourſelves, and will inform our brethren in Philadelphia for their ſafety. [Min.]

CITY OF RICHMOND.

In Common Hall, Thurſday, Aug. 27, 1795.

RESOLVED, that the committee appointed at a late meeting, for the purpoſe, be immediately authoriſed to engage a proper veſſel and guards, and to lay ſuch reſtrictions on the entrance of paſſengers, carriages, or goods, by land or water, into this city, from Norfolk, or any other place infected with the peſtilential fever now raging at Norfolk, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary.

ADAM CRAIG, clerk.



The Polacre KITTY, burthen upwards of a thousand barrels—a ſtout veſſel, European built, about 5 years old, with all her materials as ſhe came from ſea. Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For particulars apply to

WM. & JOHN HASLETT,
No. 68, *South Second-ſtreet.*

Who have received by the ſaid veſſel, a quantity of prime Rice and Tobacco, alſo a few tons of Log-wood, which they will diſpoſe of for Caſh, or

For Freight or Charter.

The Brig MOLLY,
Robert Smith, maſter,

One hundred and forty tons burthe juſt launched, and fitting at Norfol in Virginia. She will be ready fo ſea the 20th inſtant. For furthe particulars apply to GEO. PETE

Sep. 4. eot20 *No.* 43, *South Water ſt*

For HAMBURGH,

The Ship HENRY and CHARLE
Benjamin Slade, Maſter,

Will ſail ſpeedily, has good accom modations for paſſengers, for whic apply on board at Mr. Pratt's whar or to

JOSIAH W. & WILLIAM GIBBS

Who have for ſale by ſaid veſſel——
White and brown Platillis
Table Linen and Diapers
Bed Ticks, Linen Handkerchiefs
Long Lawns, clear Lawns, &c.
Alſo, Gin in Pipes.
Glaſs Tumblers in Caſes
Anchors from 3 to 4 cwt. each.
Shot and Red Lead

And by the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool nd Glaſgow—they have received a large and com-lete aſſortment of Dry Goods, very low for Caſh:

Auguſt 10. 3tcwtf

Juſt Arrived,

38 hhds. } Port-au-Prince & Surinam SUGAR.
30 bls. }
20 bales CAYENNE and GONAIVE COTTON
36 hhds.
57 tierces } COFFEE.
61 barrels
9 bags

All entitled to the drawback.

FOR SALE BY
AMBROSE VASSE.

Alſo for Sale,
The Brig DISPATCH, bur-then about 900 barrels——The brig ALEXANDRIA, burthen about 800 ditto——The Schooner CO-UMBIA, burthen about 300 ditto.

Auguſt 27 eotf

Fifty Cheſts of Bohea Tea

For ſale by ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
July 9. No. 117, North Second ſtreet.

For Sale,

The faſt ſailing Schooner
APOLLO,
Job Bennet, maſter;

Burthen 94 tons, 18 months old, a carries about 700 barrels—Sui

the mayor, aldermen, and other officers of the city, as the inſpectors of the Health Office of the port of Philadelphia, ſhall and will, with all poſſible vigilance and lawful authority and power, guard the various avenues or entrances into the ſaid city of Philadelphia, by land and by water, ſo that any perſon or perſons having been in the ſaid city of New-York, or the ſaid town of Norfolk, within the ſpace of ten days, and attempting to tranſgreſs the ſaid prohibition, by approaching nearer to the ſaid city of Philadelphia, than five miles, ſhall be forthwith remanded to the place or places where ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively came or ſhall be conveyed (at the diſcretion of the ſaid mayor and aldermen, or of the ſaid inſpectors) to the Hoſpital on Staten Iſland, and there kept as long as the caſe may require. And all citizens, particularly thoſe who have been in any wiſe concerned, or ſhall be acquainted with the intercourſe between the ſaid city of Philadelphia, and the ſaid infected places, are earneſtly exhorted and enjoined to give to the mayor, or ſome other magiſtrate of the ſaid city, or to the inſpectors of the Health Office, the earlieſt information of any and every attempt, which ſhall be made to tranſgreſs, or evade the prohibition aforeſaid, in order that the offender or offenders may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this thirty-firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, and of the commonwealth the twentieth.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the governor. A. J. DALLAS, *Sec'ry.*

To Dr. Amaſa Dingley, Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, New York.

SIR,

When the Committee of Health, at the commencement of the preſent alarm, addreſſed to their medical fellow citizens a letter, requeſting their aid and advice,

in the execution of their truſt, it was not only thought the moſt prudent (becauſe the moſt ſilent) but it was viewed and intended to be as reſpectful a mode of conſulting them as any that could be deviſed. It is, therefore, with ſome aſtoniſhment, as well as ſincere regret, they hear that *many if not moſt*, of the medical characters of this city have been ſo far offended at this procedure, as actually to reſolve to withhold the information and advice they have ſolicited, and which is ſo neceſſary to their ſucceſsful endeavours to ſerve their fellow citizens.

If this information is juſt, they preſume it muſt be founded on a miſtaken opinion, that it was the intention of the Committee indelicately to interfere with the attending phyſician in the examination or management of his patient—a conduct which they have ſtudiouſly avoided, and of which they believe no inſtance can be produced, where the attending phyſician himſelf has given them the neceſſary information: but where this information has been withheld, and they have received from other quarters, well atteſted accounts of a dangerous caſe, as the only means of information in their power, they have been conſtrained to ſend and make the neceſſary enquiry, that they might at leaſt ſave their fellow citizens from the danger which in ſuch caſes would attend a procraſtinated funeral, and the neglect of proper precaution reſpecting the bedding, cloathing and chambers of the ſick, and this explanation, will, they make no doubt, with any candid man, acquit them of the charge of inattention or diſreſpect. But if the information they have received is founded rather in the peculiar ſenſibility of individuals, than in the impreſſion their conduct has made on the minds of medical gentlemen in general, then it expoſes the profeſſion to the unmerited cenſure of having ſuffered too punctillious an attention to etiqutte to have interfered with an important and eſſential duty.

At any rate, however, it is now, as it ever has been,

the unanimous wish of the Committee, cordially to unite with the medical gentlemen in their endeavours to avert or lessen the misfortunes with which this city is threatened, and to avail themselves of their united counsel and information; they therefore have directed me to address to you this letter, and to request you will communicate it to the society, over which you preside; that no misunderstanding or trifling punctilio may lessen their utility, or in any wise defeat their exertions, in the truly important objects of this institution.

I am respectfully, Sir, your most,
Obedient humble Servant,
By order &c.
(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.
Aug. 25th, 1795.

To J. Broome, esq; Chairman of the Health Committee.

Sir,

The College of Physicians of New-York, respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter, by order of the Committee; and it is, "with some astonishment, as well as sincere regret," that they find an implication of censure in the said letter, on "many if not most of the medical characters in this city," in your supposing they had formed a resolution to withhold any necessary information and advice from the Committee, and which might have been necessary for your "successful endeavours to serve their fellow citizens."

Whether the suggestion, so injurious to the practitioners of this city has arisen from the illiberal insinuations of the Dean of the Faculty of Physic of New-York, is a subject they deem highly worthy of the enquiry of the Committee, as it must have been obvious that some of the measures recommended by the said Dean, were calculated to defeat the important objects for which you were instituted, as they must inevitably operate to the great injury of the unfortunate patients to be removed, the distress and affliction of his friends, an unfounded

alarm of the public, and an infraction of the laws of hoſpitality, and the ſocial compact, without drawing the attention of the citizens to the real ſources of danger.

How far this implication may have been applicable to ſome medical characters in this city, is not for them to inveſtigate; but they conceive it a duty they owe to themſelves and to the public, to aſſure you, that no ſuch diſpoſitions are to be found in their body; on the contrary, they have individually, after the receipt of your firſt letter, communicated all the information, as well as all the caſes of a dangerous nature, to the Committee, which they judged neceſſary and proper for them to know, in order for your making the moſt proper arrangements for the preſervation of the public health, and the alleviation of the misfortunes of thoſe of the poor, or others who might ſuffer dangerous ſickneſs.

They ſincerely hope that ſuch enquiries as the Committee may deem expedient to be made, will on all future occaſions be conducted with ſuch candor, decorum, and unequivocal information, as may not be injurious to the patient, diſreſpectful to the phyſician, or lead to any unjuſtifiable alarm of the public mind, at the ſame time preſerve the dignity of the Committee.

They are happy, on all occaſions, to avoid all thoſe quarrels and diſputes which have ſo long diſgraced the Faculty of Phyſic of New York, and therefore it is deemed highly inexpedient to enter into any theoretical account of the preſent ſickneſs. But from all the facts that have occurred under their obſervation, they are not yet convinced that there is any thing eſſentially different in the diſeaſe, now exciting ſuch general alarm, from what has been commonly obſervable at this ſeaſon of the year.

They believe, and are compelled to obſerve, that the meaſures recommended by the ſaid Dean, relative to the arrangements of Belle Vue hoſpital, the viſitation

of the unfortunate patients, the interment of the dead, and ſeveral other particulars are of ſuch a nature, as are highly intereſting to the reputation of this city; and it now becomes a ſerious queſtion, whether it would not be wiſe and prudent in the Committee to adopt new and more ſalutary meaſures.

They cannot but hold in abhorrence every attempt at dictatorial uſurpation; that there is not a member of their body who has not been regularly licenſed as the law directs, and they flatter themſelves that they are duly ſenſible of the ſacred nature of thoſe obligations, which ought to govern their conduct as practitioners; and at the ſame time they feel it an important and eſſential duty to countenance every man or body of men, labouring for the public good.

They alſo find it neceſſary further to remark, that there are no points of "etiquette," as you are pleaſed to term them, which have ever been ſuffered to interfere "with an important and eſſential duty."

They moſt ſincerely wiſh, "that no miſunderſtanding or trifling punctillio," may leſſen the public utility of either inſtitution, by obſtructing the channel of truth, but at the ſame time they think proper to ſuggeſt the propriety there would be in recommending to the medical department, annexed to your body, a more cautious expreſſion of language on the nature of the ſuppoſed prevailing epidemic; by theſe means the alarm will not be increaſed from the ſource of oſtenſible authority.

They alſo aſſure the Committee of their readineſs on all occaſions, cordially and unanimouſly to unite with the Committee of Health, in their endeavours to avert or leſſen the misfortunes with which this city may at any time be threatened, by epidemics or other dangerous diſeaſes.

I am, therefore, directed to addreſs to you this letter, and to requeſt you to communicate it to the Committee, in which you have the honor to preſide, and re-

queſt them to pay the moſt ſerious and candid attention to the aforementioned facts.

I am reſpectfully, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

By order of the College of Phyſicians of New York,

(*Signed*) CHARLES BUXTON, *Sec'ry.*

Sept. 2d, 1795.

To JOHN BROOME, eſq;

SIR,

YOUR favour of the 25th inſt. was communicated to the Medical Society on the 26th, when they had a pretty numerous meeting, and I am authoriſed to inform you, that they unanimouſly diſclaimed the idea of having taken offence at any part of the conduct of the Health Committee, or of having reſolved to withhold any information or advice, which may aid them in the attainment of their laudable views.

We have reaſon, ſir, to believe, that the information that you allude to, has originated with ſome characters who are out of the pale of the Medical Society, and that if you have hitherto received few, or no communications from the members of that body, it is becauſe nothing has occurred to them, which they have judged of ſufficient importance to communicate.

You may reſt aſſured, ſir, that the Medical Society are heartily diſpoſed to co-operate with the gentlemen of the Health Committee in every meaſure which may tend to avert or mitigate the calamities of their fellow citizens. I am, Sir, with eſteem and reſpect,

Your very humble Servant,

(*Signed*) JOHN CHARLETON,

Aug. 28th, 1795. Preſi'dt Med. Soc. N. Y.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1795.

SIR,

THE phyſicians appointed by law to conſult and adviſe reſpecting the neceſſary meaſures for preventing

Philadelphia, *September 7.*

The Council of Alexandria, on account of the Epidemic in Norfolk, have prohibited the intercourse with that place. The following is one of the regulations adopted on this occasion.

"Ordered that the Health officer and the Committee, do request the Norfolk Printers not to send their papers to this place, while that place continues to be infected with the malignant disorder which now prevails in it."

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner THREE JOS
Henry D. Thompſon, maſt
She is a new ſtaunch veſſel,
about 1000 barrels, ſails wel
will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
terms apply to HUTCHINS & CLEM
No. 90, *South Third ſt*
Who have a quantity of prime James Riv
bacco for ſale. 119 Se

the introduction of contagious diſeaſes into the city of Philadelphia, met this day; and they requeſt me to inform the governor, that, by the anſwer they have received to their inquiries, alluded to in their letter of the 29th ult. and from other information, they are happy to find, that the diſeaſe, which has lately excited ſo much alarm, is rapidly ſubſiding in the city of New York: And conſequently, that they continue of the ſame opinion as their laſt, reſpecting the ſtoppage of intercourſe with that city.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) SAMUEL DUFFIELD.

Thos. Mifflin, eſq; gov. of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Letter from his Excellency John Jay, governor of the ſtate of New York, to governor Mifflin, relative to ſuſpending the intercourſe between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, on account of a malignant fever in the latter city.

New York, 19th Sept. 1795.

Sir,

Your Excellency's proclamation of the 31ſt of laſt month, prohibiting all intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia, induced me to write the following letters to the Preſident of the Medical Society in this city.

New York, 4th Sept. 1795.

Sir,

By a proclamation of the governor of Pennſylvania, dated the 31ſt day of laſt month, all intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia is prohibited for the term of one month, or until that prohibition ſhall be revoked.

The reaſon aſſigned for this prohibition is thus expreſſed in the proclamation—" Whereas the Board of

Inſpectors of the Health Office of Philadelphia, have reported to me, that it appears from authentic information to them exhibited, that an infectious or contagious diſeaſe exiſts in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and that there is reaſon to believe that a ſimilar diſeaſe exiſts in the town of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, ſo that the ſafety and health of the citizens of Pennſylvania require a ſtoppage of intercourſe with the ſaid infected places, " Therefore, &c.

This proclamation, by exciting alarms and apprehenſions throughout this and the neighbouring ſtates, and in foreign countries, naturally tends to produce embarraſſments to the commerce of this city; and to interrupt that intercourſe with the country which is at all times neceſſary to the convenience and intereſts of both. Hence it becomes important to examine and aſcertain with preciſion, whether any and what degree of credit is due to the information alluded to in the abovementioned report of the inſpectors of the Health Office of Philadelphia. No infectious or contagious diſeaſe can exiſt and prevail in this city, without the knowledge of the gentlemen who practice phyſic in it; and as the greater part of them are members of the Medical Society over which you preſide, I requeſt the favour of you to ſummon a meeting of the ſociety, and to lay before them this letter.

They will oblige me by reporting to me an accurate ſtatement of ſuch facts and obſervations as may in their opinion be neceſſary to the forming a right judgment relative to the exiſtence, nature, and extent of the diſeaſe in queſtion.

If ſuch a diſeaſe does really exiſt and prevail here, it ſhould candidly be admitted and made known, that the dangers reſulting from it may be guarded againſt. If, on the contrary, the reports concerning it are ill founded, care ſhould be taken to prevent their continuing to gain credit.

Although the truth of the frequent reports made and

We have the honour to be, with ſentiments of great reſpect, your Excellency's

Moſt Obedient Servants.

By order of the Medical Society.

(*Signed*) JOHN CHARLETON, Preſid't.

New York, Sept. 5, 1795.

His excellency John Jay, *&c. &c.*

The Committee of Health in this city was appointed for the expreſs purpoſe of guarding againſt the introduction and progreſs of infections diſtempers, and they have manifeſted great vigilance and attention to the diſcharge of their duty. As they poſſeſs the beſt means of information and will always communicate it with accuracy and candor, I wrote the following letter to them:

New York, 6th Sept. 1795.

Sir,

The alarming and exaggerated reports in circulation, that a dangerous and infectious diſtemper prevails in this city, will be corroborated by the proclamation of the governor of Pennſylvania; prohibiting all intercourſe between us and Philadelphia.

I think it prudent to obtain from you and others, and tranſmit to the governor of that ſtate, authentic and concluſive information relative to the queſtion whether any ſuch diſtemper does exiſt and prevail here.

The reports which you have from time to time publiſhed, are for the moſt part conciſe and ſummary; and it is not neceſſary that they ſhould in common be otherwiſe. On the preſent occaſion it may be uſeful to report to me a more particular and circumſtantial ſtatement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

John Broome, eſq; chairman of the Health Committee.

In purſuance of this letter I received one from the chairman, encloſing the report mentioned in it. They are as follow:

SIR, New York, Sept. 8th, 1795.

I took the earlieſt opportunity to lay your letter of the 6th inſt. before the Health Committee, when they made immediate arrangements to comply with your excellency's wiſhes. This you will find contained in the encloſed report, which after mature deliberation was adopted by the Committee; it is as particular and circumſtantial a ſtatement as they have it in their power to make, and which, I believe, is very near a real ſtate of facts. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant.

SIR, —

In anſwer to your excellency's letter of the 6th inſt. requiring from us a particular and circumſtantial ſtatement of ſuch facts, relative to the diſeaſe which has lately made its appearance in this city, or have come to our knowledge. We beg leave to ſubmit the following.

On the 20th day of July, Dr. Malachi Treat, the late health officer of this port, viſited the brig Zephyr from Port-au-Prince, on board of which he found three perſons ill of fever, and the corpſe of one that died that morning. The Doctor calls the fever in his report a billious remitting fever. The brig was ordered to ride quarantine. On the 22d day of July, Doctor Treat was taken ill, and died on the 30th of a fever marked by a yellow ſkin, hemorrhages, vomiting of a black matter, reſembling coffee grounds, and all ſuch ſymptoms as characteriſe billious fevers of the malignant kind. On the 25th day of July, four perſons from on board the ſhip William from Liverpool, which arrived here ſeveral weeks before (all the crew having, previous to that day, and during the voyage, been perfectly healthy) were taken ill of fever, attended with ſimilar ſymptoms, and all died within ſeven days.

publiſhed by the Health Committee has not been impeached, yet as the before mentioned proclamation appears to be grounded on information more alarming than what thoſe reports afford, I think it adviſable to enquire whether it is warranted by any facts within the knowledge of the members of your ſociety.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Dr. John Charleton, Preſid't
of the Med. Soc. in the city
of New York.

To this letter I received the following anſwer.

SIR,

THE communication which you were pleaſed (through our Preſident) laſt evening to lay before the Medical Society, we conſider of a nature the moſt ſerious and important, and the information you deſire we offer with great reſpect, and under impreſſions the moſt ſcrupulouſly conſcientious.

About ſix weeks ago, in a particular part of the city, being very low, and having an eaſtern expoſure, a fever has been obſerved to exiſt, marked by the violence of thoſe ſymptoms which are acknowledged to characteriſe thoſe of the malignant ſort. This fever, in a ſhort time, attacked a conſiderable number of perſons, in proportion to the ſpace which it occupied, and proved fatal to more than is uſual with us, and which (previous to the ſalutary and heavy rains we have lately had, and the conſequent cloudy and cool weather) aſſumed an aſpect which called for, and juſtified every prudent exertion that could be made to inveſtigate its origin, and check its progreſs.

Unfortunately, however, the ſenſibility of the public mind, on a ſubject of this nature, giving reality to apprehenſion, converted the neceſſary efforts for ſecurity and prevention into ſources of fear and terror. Hence probably have ariſen moſt of the exaggerated reports which at firſt alarmed our own citizens, and

being ſent abroad, have excited the apprehenſions of our neighbours, and given origin to meaſures more timid as they reſpect themſelves, and more injurious to us, than the nature of the caſe in any wiſe juſtified.

The collective opinion of this ſociety, as the reſult of attentive obſervation is—With regard to the contagious nature of this diſeaſe, moſt of the members are of opinion that it is not contagious, and all agree that it is ſo little ſo, as to afford no apprehenſion of its being communicated from man to man, out of the ſphere of its original and local atmoſphere.

As to its origin, ſuſpicions have been entertained by a few phyſicians, that it may have been imported, whilſt at the ſame time there are many among us who conſider it as little more than that ſpecies of fever which has more or leſs prevailed in this city at the ſame ſeaſon, for ſeveral years paſt, rendered, by the extraordinary heat, and ſome local ſources of malignity, more violent and fatal than uſual.

If the Board of Inſpectors of the Health Office of Philadelphia have received any information reſpecting the diſeaſe in queſtion, other than that from the Health Committee of this city, which they deemed *authentic*, we are extremely ſorry that they ſhould have been influenced by it, from a perſuaſion that ſuch information was equally unfounded as unauthoriſed.

We aſſure your excellency that we have no diſpoſition to diſguiſe or conceal facts, nor do we heſitate to declare our opinion, that the alarm which has gone abroad, has been unreaſonably great, and quite diſproportionate to the actual ſtate of the diſeaſe, which, as we have already obſerved, has been confined to a very inconſiderable portion of the city. It affords us great pleaſure to be able to inform your excellency, that this complaint is faſt diminiſhing, and that the general health of our city has been throughout the ſummer, and continues at this moment, unuſually good.

The ſhip lay at a wharf at the foot of Dover ſtreet, in the ſouth eaſterly part of this city, which lies exceedingly low, is much of it made ground, has an eaſtern expoſure, and (from the ſtreets having been raiſed about three years ago, which threw the yards and lots into hollows of conſiderable depth) is almoſt unavoidably liable to great collections of offal and filth of all kinds; is a part of the town very much crouded by poor inhabitants, and contains a great number of lodging houſes in which ſeamen and ſtrangers of the poorer claſs commonly reſide: and from all theſe cauſes, is unqueſtionably the moſt unhealthy part of this city; and ever has ſuffered moſt from the regular autumnal diſeaſes as well as from any new and uncommon complaint. From all which circumſtances, we entertain no doubt, but that the ſeaman of the ſhip William contracted the diſeaſe of which they died here, and did not introduce it into this city. A little before, and immediately after the attack of the ſeamen of the ſhip William, which firſt called the attention of this Committee, ſeveral other perſons in Water and Front ſtreets, and in the neighbourhood of Dover ſtreet, were ſeized with fever, which eſpecially in thoſe caſes which proved mortal, was marked by ſevere vomitings, a yellow ſkin, hemorrhages, and in ſome caſes a vomiting black matter reſembling coffee grounds, and which generallyterminated within ſeven days; and proved fatal to more in proportion to the number ſeized, than is uſual in the ordinary complaints of this ſeaſon, in this city.

From that time the diſeaſe continued to ſpread in that neighbourhood, extending itſelf to a few houſes lower down towards Peck's ſlip, to one or two in Pearl ſtreet and Cherry ſtreet, but principally upwards, towards the ſhip yards; the number of deaths increaſing ſlowly until the 9th of Auguſt, from which, to the 11th inclusive, thirteen died; from that day the number of deaths reported to us have gradually decreaſed, ſo that nine only are reported to have died within the

laſt five days; and in all, from the 30th of July to this day, eighty-nine deaths have been reported to this Committee: forty-four perſons in all have been ſent to Belle Vue Hoſpital, of which the greateſt number have been ſeamen and ſtrangers, who have arrived in this city, ſick of various complaints, and of this number, ſeveral in the very laſt ſtages of their diſeaſe; twenty have died; ſixteen have been diſcharged cured, and eight remains in the houſe, moſt of them convaleſcent.

The number of deaths includes all the caſes which to our knowledge have happened between the 26th of July and the 7th of September incluſive, either in this city, at the New York hoſpital, or at the hoſpital at Belle Vue, ariſing from fever in the leaſt approaching to the character of this diſeaſe.

And as this Committee have made every exertion in their power to obtain the neceſſary information, they do not heſitate to ſay, that this ſtatement is ſufficiently correct to afford the baſis of every public meaſure, which may be thought neceſſary for our own ſafety, or for the ſecurity of our neighbours.

By order, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sept. 8th, 1795.

This report, and the one from the Medical Society, have been communicated to the mayor and corporation of the city, to whom, on the 6th inſtant I wrote the following letter.

New York, 6th Sept. 1795.

SIR,

The ſuſpenſion of all intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia is inconvenient to them, as well as injurious to us. The information which induced their Health Office to apply to their governor for this ſuſpenſion, was doubtleſs ſuch as in their opinion juſtified that meaſure. There nevertheleſs is reaſon to believe that more credit was inadvertently given to it, than it deſerved.

Whether a contagious diſeaſe does exiſt and prevail in this city, is a queſtion to which a ſatisfactory anſwer can only be formed from correct ſtatements of well authenticated facts, and the opinions of men well informed and meriting confidence.

On the preſent occaſion, I think it adviſeable to obtain ſuch ſtatements and opinions, and to tranſmit them to the governor of Pennſylvania.

If it ſhould appear from them that the uſual intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia may be reſtored without any danger to the latter, the prohibition which ſuſpends it, will of courſe be revoked.

I have requeſted and received from the Medical Society in this city their report on this ſubject, and when to this is added the late publication of the Medical gentlemen who compoſe the ſociety called the College of Phyſicians, the ſentiments of the faculty relative to it will be aſcertained.

As the Common Council of the city is compoſed of magiſtrates and other members from the different wards and as a dangerous infectious diſtemper cannot be preſumed to prevail here, without exciting their notice and attention; I requeſt from them a ſtatement of ſuch information as they may poſſeſs, together with their opinion relative to this intereſting ſubject.

Theſe documents, with the report of the Health Committee, will afford to the governor of Pennſylvania the beſt and moſt authentic evidence that the nature of the caſe will admit of; and ſuch as cannot fail to reduce the many exaggerated reports that are in circulation, to the ſtandard of truth.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect and eſteem,
Sir, your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant.

The hon. Richard Varick, eſq;
mayor of the city of New York.

In anſwer to this letter I received one from the mayor, encloſing an extract from the minutes of the Board on this ſubject. They are as follow.

Sir, New York, Sep. 8th, 1795.

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that on this day I laid before the Common Council of this city your letter of the 6th inſt. together with the copy of the report of the Medical Society of this city, on the ſubject of the diſeaſe ſaid to exiſt in this city, which accompanied it; and alſo a copy of the report of the Health Committee of this date, to your excellency on the ſame ſubject.

In anſwer to your letter I am requeſted by the Common Council to inform you, that they have duly conſidered thoſe reports, and that they do believe that the facts contained in them are, according to the beſt information they have been able to obtain, correct and true; and further, that from the information received by the individual members of the Board, it is their opinion that a much greater degree of general health prevails in this city at preſent, than is uſual at this ſeaſon of the year.

A certified copy of the reſolution of the Board upon that ſubject, I do encloſe to your excellency.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect and eſteem,
Your obedient Servant.

City of New-York. } ſs.

At a Common Council held on Tueſday, the eighth day of September, 1795,

Preſent, Richard Varick, eſquire, mayor.

Gabriel Furman,
John Campbell,
Theophilus Beekman,
Wynant Van Zandt,
Iſaac Stoutenbergh,
Andrew Van Tuyl,
Nicholas Bayard,
} eſquires, Aldermen.

Garrit Harſin,
George Janeway,
Frederick Stymets, } Aſſiſtants.
Mangle Minthorn,
Nicholas Carmer,

The mayor laid before the board a letter from his excellency the governor, of the 6th inſt. on the ſubject of the proclamation iſſued by the governor of Pennſylvania, ſuſpending all intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia, and the ſaid letter, together with a report made to his excellency on the 5th inſt. by the Medical Society in this city, and alſo a report made to his excellency by the Health Committee of this city, on this day, were reſpectively read and duly conſidered, and thereupon reſolved, that Mr. Mayor be requeſted to inform his excellency the governor in anſwer to his letter, that this Board do verily believe that the facts contained in the ſaid reſpective reports are, according to the beſt information this Board have been able from time to time to obtain, correct and true. And further, that from the information received by the individual members of this Board, it is the opinion of this Board that a much greater degree of general health prevails in this city at preſent, than is uſual at this ſeaſon of the year.

Extract from the minutes,
ROBT. BENSON, Clerk.

Your excellency will find herewith encloſed a paper containing a letter from the Preſident of a ſociety of medical gentlemen in this city, called the College of Phyſicians, to the Chairman of the Committee of Health.

Thus, Sir, I have laid before you, and ſubmit to your conſideration, a collection of facts and opinions, which merit credit and reſpect.

I flatter myſelf it will appear to your excellency, from theſe documents, that it is not neceſſary to ſuſpend the intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia, and

therefore that the prohibition in queſtion will be revoked.

I have the honor to be with great reſpect,
Your excellency's
Moſt obedient and humble Servant,
JOHN JAY.

His excellency Thomas Mifflin, eſq;
governor of Pennſylvania.

Governor Mifflin's anſwer.

Sir,

On the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 9th inſt. I referred the ſtatement, which it contains, to the conſideration of the Board of inſpectors and the Board of Phyſicians, appointed by law, to prevent the introduction of infectious diſeaſes into this commonwealth; and I have now the honor to incloſe copies of my letter and their report for your information.

It is a ſource of ſincere regret to every citizen of Philadelphia, that the recent intelligence from New York renders the exiſtence of a contagious diſeaſe in that city no longer a matter of doubt or apprehenſion. We are confident, therefore, that while we cheriſh every ſentiment of a juſt and liberal ſympathy, the citizens of New York cannot diſapprove our uſing thoſe precautions, which are neceſſary to prevent the extenſion of ſo great a calmity. It could certainly be no alleviation of their ſufferings, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia ſhould be expoſed to the ſame affliction; and your excellency will readily allow, that every embarraſſment, as well foreign as domeſtic, that may be the effect of a ſuſpenſion of the intercourſe between the two cities, will operate equally againſt both. This conſideration of intereſt as well as every motive of duty, juſtice and humanity, will prompt me to ſeize the earlieſt moment, in which the prohibition contained in my proclamation may be ſafely revoked; and I ſhall eſteem any information that your excellency may be pleaſed from time to time

to communicate on the subject, not only as deserving the highest confidence and attention, but as a mark of personal favor.

With sentiments of sincere respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your excellency's
Most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To his excellency John Jay, esq;
gov. of the state of New York.

Report of the Board of Health, in answer to the governor's letter of inst. in consequence of the letter from governor Jay, relative to the malignant fever now prevailing in New York.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Sep. 16th, 1795.

Sir,

In our communication to your excellency of the 4th inst. we had the honor to inform you, that the inspectors of the Health Office proposed a further joint meeting with the Board of consulting physicians, on the Wednesday following; We accordingly met this day; the result of our consultations we have now to detail to your excellency. And first we shall notice the following passage in your letter. "That governor Jay may be apprised of the facts on which your opinions and reports have been founded, you will be pleased to furnish me with a particular statement, to accompany my answer to his letter."

Previously to our advising the intercourse between the two cities to be stopped, we have received information by a number of oral and written testimonies, that a dangerous and malignant fever existed in the city of New York. It will hardly be expected we should mention the names of those persons from whom we received information, either verbal or written; to give up the names of those we conversed with on the subject could answer no good purpose: and in respect to

mentioning the writers of letters, or extracts of letters, from whom we derived a conſiderable ſhare of information, would we conceive be an uſeleſs as well as unpardonable breach of confidence. Suffice it to ſay, the information was ſuch as on which we conceived we could ſafely depend, and in this body of evidence it may not be amiſs to mention it compriſed the reports of the Health Committee of New York, and letters from their port phyſician.

Theſe united teſtimonies tended to eſtabliſh that the late Health Officer of the port, Dr. Treat, who confeſſedly reſided in a healthy part of the city, on the 20th of July viſited the brig Zephyr, juſt arrived from Port au Prince, on board of whom was the corpſe of a man who had died that day, as alſo three perſons ſick of a fever, all three of whom died in a few days after; that Dr. Treat was taken ill about the 22d, and died on or about the 30th of the ſame month, of a fever; the ſymptoms of which was of the moſt malignant kind, and ſuch as is characteriſtic of what is commonly called the yellow fever; that ſhortly after the part of the crew of the ſhip William from Liverpool were taken with a fever apparently of the ſame nature, and all died (in a ſtatement ſince made by the Health Committee of New York and communicated to your excellency by governor Jay, we have to lament the omiſſion of a moſt material circumſtance; it is whether or not the brig Zephyr had any communication with the William; they only tell us ſhe was ordered to perform quarantine) our private information goes to ſhew that there actually was a communication between thoſe veſſels; if this information is well founded, the contagion may be readily traced from the Zephyr to the William.

From about this time a fever of the ſame nature with that of which Doctor Treat and part of the crews of theſe veſſels died, was obſerved to break out in a particular diſtrict of that city, confined within a ſmall ſpace and continuing to increaſe inſomuch that in the courſe

of the month of Auguſt we are told about eighty perſons (ſome augment this number greatly) died of the ſame kind of fever within that diſtrict only: if this ſtatement may be depended on, and we think it corroborated by the documents tranſmitted by governor Jay, we have no heſitation in ſaying, that the citizens of Philadelphia had cauſe for ſerious alarm, for it is much doubted if a greater number died in Philadelphia during the ſame month, of the diſorder which prevailed in, and afterwards proved ſo calamitous to our city, during the ſummer and autumn of 1793.

In both cities the diſorder appears to have broke out about the ſame time of the year, and is remarkable for a ſimilarity of progreſs, except that in the preſent month it has as yet leſs ſpread over the city of New York than it did with us: but may not this be aſcribed to the plentifully rains, a cool and favorable ſtate of the atmoſphere and other natural cauſes which have prevailed this ſeaſon in a remarkable degree (the reverſe of which was the caſe in the ſummer of 1793) than to a leſs degree of malignancy in the diſorder; beſides if the conſtitutions and habits of the citizens of New-York are indiſpoſed to imbibe the infection, are we ſure the Philadelphians are not prediſpoſed to take it, and would it become us as guardians of the city's health to try the experiment for the ſake of conviction: rather would it not be more prudent to make uſe of every reaſonable means the moſt likely to avert an impending calamity; the anſwer is obvious.

It is of ſmall moment to the point in queſtion, whether the diſorder was imported, or originated in the city from local cauſes; it is ſufficient to prove it contagious; and that it is ſo under certain ſituations and circumſtances few will deny, who attentively conſider the foregoing ſtatement. Dr. Treat received the contagion from viſiting the brig Zephyr, and the crew of the William received it from the ſame veſſel, from whence it was imbibed by the citizens of New York,

more immediately contiguous to its original ſources of contagion, and prediſpoſed to take the infection.

From the above ſtatement we think it will be readily admitted that the diſorder now prevalent in the city of New York, is of the ſame nature with that which prevailed in Philadelphia in the year 1793, and that in certain ſituations and circumſtances it is alſo contagious: if theſe facts are admitted, we think they will ſufficiently juſtify the meaſures we recommended.

Thus we have given to your excellency the principal facts, on which were founded our opinions and reports, and our reaſons for their juſtification.

In reſpect to the Proclamation prohibiting the intercourſe between the two cities, we have to inform you that it was the unanimous opinion of the joint Boards, that there does not now appear any reaſon for revoking the ſaid Proclamation; on the contrary, conſidering the prevailing hot weather, and the recent advices from New York, it was our unanimous opinion, that the Proclamation ſhould not only be continued; but that it ought to be ſtrictly carried into effect.

We are very reſpectfully, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervants.

By order of the Board of Health.

(*Signed*) ROBERT SMITH, Chairman.

(*Signed*) JOHN KAIGHN, *Sec'ry.*

Thomas Mifflin, eſq; gov. of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inſtant, and are happy to have it in our power to inform the governor, that from the beſt information we have been able to obtain, the fever, which has for ſome time paſt prevailed in New-York, is greatly mitigated, and from the late propitious change in the atmoſphere, plentiful rains, we may entertain a reaſonable hope of that fatal malady being ſoon diſſipated altogether.

We are however unanimouſly of opinion, that the diſorder has not ſo far ſubſided, as to juſtify a revocation of the proclamation ſuſpending the intercourſe for the preeſnt.

We are reſpectfully, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
By order of the Board of Health,
ROBERT SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN KAIGHN, Secretary,

Thomas Mifflin, eſq; governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

In September, the following gentlemen were appointed in the city of Albany to prevent the introduction of the epidemic into that place, Ebert Willet, Abraham Eights, Leonard Ganſevoort, jun. Jeremiah Lanſing, Eliſha Kane, Henry I. Bogert, Stephen Luſh, Thomas Mather, Barnet Van Alen, Sanders Lanſing, Garret Van Sante, and Jonathan N. Bleecker.

On the 21ſt day of Sept. governor Mifflin iſſued his ſecond proclamation, prohibiting the intercourſe between the city of Philadelphia and the city of N. York.

On the 7th of Oct. the governor of Virginia, by proclamation ordered all veſſels from New York to perform quarantine.

SIR,

TWO years have not elapſed ſince a correſpondence took place between us, on a ſubject, the moſt diſtreſſing ever know to Americans. The dreadful calamity with which our city was then viſited, alarmed the United States, from one extreme to the other. We became the objects of the benevolence of many of our neighbours, and we recollect with the moſt lively gratitude, the part which the city of New York took in our affliction, and the generous aſſiſtance we received from thence. We lament that you are now ſuffering under

a similar visitation, and we feel the most poignant distress for your calamitous situation.

Under the influence of these sensations the sum of *seven thousand dollars* hath been collected among my fellow citizens, which I have the pleasure of forwarding to you, at their desire, in the enclosed draft on the Bank of New York, requesting that you will be pleased to cause it to applied to the use of the poor and distressed of your city.

May a gracious providence continue the favourable change which appears already to have taken place, and shortly put a period to your sufferings, by restoring your citizens to that happy state of health which they have been accustomed to enjoy.

With sentiments of personal regard and esteem,

I am Sir, your most,

Obedient humble Servant,

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3d, 1795.

Richard Varick, esq; mayor of the city of New York.

SIR, New York, Oct. 6, 1795.

I had the honor (by yesterdays post) of receiving your favor of the 3d inst. covering a draft on the Bank of New York in my favour for 7000 dollars, to be applied to the use of the poor and distressed of this city, in their present afflictions.

On the last evening I communicated the contents of your letter to the Health Committee, and on this day to the Common Council of the city; they heard it with heart-felt satisfaction, and prompted by inclination as well as duty, I do with great pleasure, at their express request, in behalf of our afflicted fellow citizens, present to you, Sir, and the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, whom you have the honour to represent, our most respectful acknowledgements for the benevolent feelings and consoling sympathy which you express for

our hapleſs ſituation, and which you and they have ſo fully manifeſted by the very liberal donations you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to us on this occaſion. You may be aſſured, Sir, your benevolences will be faithfully applied, and will excite in your favour the repeated prayers and bleſſings of many a mourning father, diſconſolate widow and helpleſs orphan.

I ſincerely lament that at ſo early a period after a calamitous and diſtreſſing peſtilence had in ſome meaſure deſolated the city of Philadelphia, and excited towards her, in her afflicted ſtate, the tear of ſympathy and the hand of benevolence of her neighbours, the Almighty Ruler of heaven and earth ſhould have found too juſt cauſe to remind us, that we alſo are beings dependent on his ſovereign will, and that we have not requited him with gratitude for the many very ſignal bleſſings and unparalleled proſperity we have enjoyed ſince the late revolution, and our return to our dwellings; and by this diſtreſſing viſitation, to impreſs on our minds, that under him human beings are dependent on each other, by making us in turn the objects of the commiſeration and benevolence of our ſympathiſing neighbours.

I fervently hope and wiſh that you, ſir, and your reſpected fellow citizens, may never again witneſs ſuch diſtreſſing ſcenes as you have lately experienced; and that the affliction which has now come to the doors of my fellow citizens, may be ſanctified to the ſurvivors, and teach us, that unleſs ſupported by the Divine Hand the things of this life, which we ſo highly prize, are very vanity, and life itſelf a mere vapour.

We were very ſanguine in our expectations, about 4 weeks ago, conſidering the then general ſtate of health in this city, beyond all former ſeaſons, that the epidemic which was then confined to a ſmall diſtrict of the city, and which ſince has cauſed ſo much alarm and diſtreſs, and deprived us of ſome valuable citizens, would have been confined there and finally ſubſided; but the warm weather and fears of many, and want of caution in

others, has caused it to spread from that quarter somewhat northward and principally eastward to the ship yards, where it has been most fatal among the poor emigrants, who lived and died in filth and dirt; and altho' the cool air of the close of Sept. had much diminished the mortality, and had given us reason to hope that the judgment would be speedily removed, it has again, by the uncommonly warm weather, or perhaps unknown causes, become very alarming, and has taken off a few individuals, I suppose, not exceeding 30 or 40 in the whole, south-west of the Fly market and Crown street, and west of Broad street, continued into the Bowery, exclusive of the Hospital.

The number of deaths has however, again decreased from 29 on Sunday evening, to 22 on Monday, and 17 on this evening (the whole number now being 525) and we have reason to hope and expect, from the small number of new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Health Committee on the last evening, that, with the blessing of heaven, the disease will soon subside, and permit our affrighted fugitive fellow citizens, who are scattered in every quarter around us, to return to their dwellings in safety, and again open the intercourse between us, and our more happy neighbours; the want of which has in a very great degree enhanced our misfortunes.

Accept our unfeigned thanks, Sir, for the interesting and friendly part you have taken in our days of calamity and distress; and believe me to be with sentiments of great personal respect and esteem,

Sir, your very humble servant,
RICHARD VARICK.

The hon. Math. Clarkson, esq; mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

SIR,

It is with the sincerest pleasure, that I find myself justified in restoring the intercourse between the cities

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated October 19th, 1795.

Dear Friend,

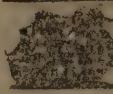
"I have the satisfaction now of informing you that our general ſickneſs has very conſiderably abated—from the 8th to the 17th of the month the number of the deaths reported were 11 to 13 each day—the 17th and 18th were 8 each day and I expect this evening they will be about the ſame number.—There are a number of ſick yet remaining, and many of them I expect will not recover.—In the firſt appearance of the diſorder, and for ſome weeks afterwards, thoſe who died were generally taken off in 2, 3 or 4 days, but of the deaths reported lately, moſt of them took place 14 to 22 days after they were attacked, and the greateſt proportion of them women—The whole number of deaths reported, I think, 572 including laſt evening. It has been very comfortable to find that during this calamity, there is ſo much attention paid to the poor, by the committee, and by a number of the inhabitants. The committee have ſeveral perſons who are conſtantly employed in going from houſe to houſe among the poor, to ſupply them with money, wood &c. beſides this, a ſeparate claſs of citizens have provided a fund, which I expect will reach 3000 dollars, theſe have four perſons who have been conſtantly among the poor for many weeks paſt, and go from houſe to houſe, with tin kettles containing nouriſhments for the ſick, and where the ſupply of the committee has not been equal to their wants (which will unavoidably happen to ſome) ſuch are further ſupplied with money, wood &c.

"I am now led to expect that it may pleaſe divine Goodneſs to put an entire ſtop to the diſorder in a few days, but how muſt it affect every ſerious mind to reflect, that ſo many of our principal cities ſhould be thus viſited? How awfully has Europe been viſited, and it is now evident that we ſhould not eſcape—yet how diſtreſſing a thing it is to hear many pretend to account for theſe things, ſaying they are ſecondary means, there ſtop, and think no further."

and has excellent accommodation
paſſengers. For freight or
apply to the Captain on board.
Oct 19 ‡ LLOYD & SPAR

For New Orleans,

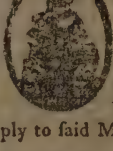
The Schooner Good Intent,
Now lying at Hamilton's wharf,
poſitively ſail on or before the
inſtant, one half of her cargo b
already engaged. She has excel
accommodations for paſſengers,
which, or the freight wanted, a
to JAMES M'CURACH
Oct 19 till 31



Wanted to Charte

Three or four Coaſting veſſels,
to exceed eight and half feet dra
water, when loaded, to go to N
rolina—Enquire of the Printer. Oct. 16

For New-York,



The faſt ſailing Sloop
RANGER,
Captain Allen,
Now lying at Landenburger's wh
below Cheſnut ſtreet, will ſail i
few days, having the greateſt par
her cargo on board. For freight,
ply to ſaid Maſter, or to PAUL BECK,
No 11, *ſouth Water-ſt.*
Who has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Groce
amongſt which are,
30 hhds of firſt quality Jamaica Sugar
35 do. do. St. Croix do.
60 do. Moloſſes
20 pipes of Madeira Wine
40 quarter caſks Sherry do.
Liſbon and Teneriffe do.
Pimento and Caſſia
150 caſks Whale Oil, full bound, and in
cellent order for ſhipping. Oct 2

of Philadelphia and New York, in consequence of the enclosed report of the inspectors of our Health Office.

Permit me, sir, to convey the cordial congratulations of the citizens of Pennsylvania to you and our fellow citizens of New York, upon the change which has taken place in the health of your city; and to assure you that nothing could equal the sympathy which we felt, during the continuance of the calamity that has afflicted you, but the joy that we experience on its cessation.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
Humble servant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To his Excellency John Jay, esq;
gov. of the state of New York.
Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1795.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

Fellow Citizens,

But three persons have died on the last four days in this city, and but three at Belle Vue since the 27th of October, of fever in any degree resembling our late epidemic.

The alarming situation in which this city has lately been, is calculated to excite the most serious reflections —to inspire feelings of veneration for that all controling Power who in the midst of such judgment numbers mercy!—We trust that it has been under a sentiment of grateful dependance on him, that we have been encouraged to fulfil the duties you had entrusted: And we trust that while congratulations are repeated upon returning seasons of health, all hearts may be disposed to improve to moral and virtuous purposes both the threatening and felicitating dispensations of heaven. Your Committee at this period cheerfully recognise those principles of undeviating veracity, which during

the increasing terror of their fellow citizens, directed their daily reports respecting the progress of disease. It is with great satisfaction that they have found it evinced by their experience, that such exact details as they have made to the public, instead of increasing those terrors, have tended, in a great measure, to subdue them; and the accomplishment of this is of immense importance to public happiness and convenience; fear mitigates its objects. During the existence of a calamity of this kind, circumstances will be ever exaggerated, by the timidity and credulity of individuals.

It is to be lamented, however, that falsehoods have been propagated from the basest, meanest, and the most despicable motives; by some as an apology for their panic apprehensious, by others, from the sensibilities of self interest, and to gratify a sordid lust of gain. Lies have been propagated for the sake of the wonderful, and the excitement of surprize, by persons ungenerously forgetful of the extensive mischiefs naturally originating from this source—despair, desertion, poverty, famine and death!

Perhaps an ill-judged tenderness for their reputations has prevented the publication of the names of some offenders. Had the falsehood repeated with great confidence in the country had any proper foundation, our city would long since have been nearly desolated.

We turn with pleasure to the recollection of circumstances more creditable to hmanity; and to acknowledge the liberality of those of our fellow citizens who have contributed to alleviate the distresses of the sick and suffering poor. The generous inteferences of sympathy from Philadelphia, and some neighboring villages, demand our lasting gratitude: Such instances of mutual good will and beneficence remain grateful memorials of the fraternity of a free and virtuous people.

From these resources, 8837 dols. have been received; and your Committee feel a responsibility in the faithful and just distribution. Its proper objects being nu-

merous, and often probably not within the ſphere of individual knowledge, each of the members of the Committee is aſſociated with two reſpectable citizens in ſeeking out the ſick, and relieving thoſe to whom their charity is directed.

Circumſtances have not been wanting to ſhew the happy influence of temperance, cleanlineſs, and cold upon the late epidemic. But while we rejoice that benevolent nature has given power to theſe agents to ſet bounds to its ravages, let us recollect that they are aſſiduouſly to be employed. We feel it incumbent on us to remind our fellow citizens of this truth, particularly thoſe who are returning from the country. Houſes which have contained the ſick, ſhould be carefully ventulated; and things that have been employed by them, that cannot conveniently be cleanſed by water, ſhould be ſubjected freely to the action of cold.

It is not impoſſible that neglect in thoſe particulars may occaſion a few ſolitary inſtances of this diſeaſe until we have experienced intenſe froſt. For though we flatter ourſelves it is extinguiſhed as an epidemic, and our ſtreets free from all infection, we have before us the experience of other places to impreſs the neceſſity of ſuch precautions.

Among the arrangements made by the Committee to prevent the ſpread of infectious diſeaſe they conſider early interments and the uſe of the hearſe, as one of the moſt important. Satisfactory proofs of its utility might be detailed. It is to be wiſhed that the good ſenſe of the community might be exerted to conquer any prejudice which may remain in oppoſition to a practice of burial ſo much more convenient than the common mode, and ſo much more ſafe.

The preſent ſtate of Belle Vue hoſpital is pleaſing; not only from it we anticipate the ſpeedy extinction of all diſeaſe therein, but from the happy and comfortable ſituation of the ſick, and from the ſatisfaction expreſſed by them with reſpect to their medical aid and attend-

ance. But three new patients have been received during the laſt ten days. There are now thirteen ſick in the hoſpital, twelve of whom are conſidered as out of all danger. Since its firſt eſtabliſhment, eighty nine perſons have been diſcharged, cured; the deaths have been publiſhed with our daily reports.

It is with great ſatisfaction that we remark that although ſome of the people have been ſlightly affected with the epidemic no one has died.

Much to the injury of the unfortunate perſons who have been ſent to this place, its circumſtances have been groſsly miſrepreſented. The ſick have in conſequence, in numerous inſtances, ſought this aſylum with hearts aching with anxiety and deſpair.

A ſenior conſulting phyſician was early appointed to viſit it occaſionally from this city. From its firſt eſtabliſhment, one, and ſince the 24th of Sept. two, phyſicians have conſtantly reſided within its walls. A new building has been erected during the ſickneſs, and no expenſe has been ſpared to render the ſick commodious and happy. A Committee from this Board have made frequent viſits and examination of its circumſtances, and from time to time have witneſſed with pleaſure its improving ſtate.

A more vigilant, humane, or attentive man was never appointed purveyor to an hoſpital, than our late worthy member Mr. Frederick Steymets, whoſe death reminds us of the loſs of our other friend and aſſociate, Dr. M. Treat, who there is reaſon to ſuſpect, was alſo a victim to the diſcharge of faithful duty. The public will join with us in deploring the loſs of ſuch worthy and reſpectable members of ſociety.

Before we diſmiſs the ſubject of the hoſpital, it is but juſt that we acknowledge our ſenſe of the merit of Dr. Alexander Anderſon, and Dr. M'Farlin, reſident phyſicians at Belle Vue.* Both for their perſevering

* The former of theſe gentlemen engaged with zeal and virtue, at early period and under diſcouraging circumſtances, in their arduous duty.

attention, humanity and fidelity to the ſick, they have deſerved well of their country.

The Committee being employed in arranging expenditures, and in the ſettlements of accounts, requeſt that all perſons having demands upon them, preſent the ſame to alderman Furman, 106, Broad Way, on or before the 20th inſtant.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman,
GABRIEL FURMAN, Alderman,
ANDREW VAN TUYL, do.
JOHN CAMPBELL, do.
ROBERT LENOX, do.
THEOPHILUS BEEKMAN, do.
ROBERT BOWNE,
NICHOLAS CARMER,
Dr. WILLIAM P. SMITH,
ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,
GEORGE JANEWAY,
NATHANIEL HAZRD.

N. B. Dr. Samuel Bard, abſent from this city on buſineſs.

A LIST of the NAMES of thoſe who have DIED of the EPIDEMIC, from July 29, to Nov. 1, 1795.

A

ABEEL, David G. phyſician, Naſſau ſtreet
Abeel, Mrs. wife of Garet, Cherry ſtreet
Abrinckthy, William, Oliver ſt.
Accularius, Henry, baker, Skinner ſtr.
Adamſon George, Water do.
Adams, Mary, daughter of Mr. Dodds, Water ſtr.
Adams, Mrs.
Addiſon, William, ſtaymaker, Cliff ſtreet
Abbertſon, ——, Belle Vue
Anderſon Mr. Water ſtreet
Anderſon Mrs. wife of William, Water ſtreet
Angus, Walter, labourer, Catharine ſtr.
Allen, Gilbert, houſe carpenter, Catharine ſtr.
Armor, William, ſtone cutter, Lombard ſtr.
Aſton, David, ſhoemaker, Water ſtr.
A woman, Otſwego market.

B

Baker, Jeremiah, Front ſtreet
Bailey, John, barber, Cherry do.
Bains, Brightman, dyer, do.
Bains —, ſon of Brightman, do.
Bains, Suſannah, Belle Vue
Baird, Mrs. wife of R. ſhoemaker, Lombard ſtr.
Banner, James, Partition do.
Baines, Robert, grocer, Catharine ſtr.
Barbary, a young woman, Cherry ſtr.
Bartrom, Eurice, Belle Vue
Baſſy, James, Belle Vue
Barnaby, John, ſailor Cherry ſt.
Beekman, Wm. dock builder, Oliver ſtreet
Betſy, at Mr. Marſhall's ſhip carpenter, Water ſtreet
Berrian, Mr. ſhip carpenter, do.
Berthou, Conſtant, French teacher, Veſey ſtreet
Bertine Samuel, Belle Vue
Berry, Andrew, do.
Beckworth, Jonathan, maſon, Eaſt George ſtreet.
Billings, Noyes, clerk, Front ſtr.
Bleecker, John, merchant, Cherry ſtreet.
Blake, Mary, negro, Rooſevelt ſt.
Blake, Mrs. Church do.
Blow, Robt. laborer, Skinner ſt.
Blithe, Rev. Mr. Baptiſt miniſter, Pearl ſtreet.
Bowman, Sam. ſailor, Water ſt.
Boſs, Wm. ſilverſmith, do.
Bonnet, Mrs. Suſan, Pine ſtr.
Bown, Elias, city marſhall
Bolin, Noah A. Belle Vue
Boyle, Mary, Diviſion ſtreet
Boyle, Patrick, Harman do.
Bowen, Samuel, Water do.
Boyd, Julia, Belle Vue
Boſton, Matthew
Bolton, Mrs. Pearl ſtreet.
Bolton, Nicholas, do.
Buckley, Mrs. Water do.
Barnet, Peter, jun. Catharine ſt.
Buchanan, Mrs. wife of John, Cherry ſtreet
Buchanan, John, do.
Bucker, Mrs. wife of John, Water ſtreet. [ſtr.
Burling, Mr. ſtone cutter, Thames
Burlington, Brukford, Belle Vue

Bukman, William, Cherry ſtr.
Buckley, Elijah, taylor, Batavia lane
Buckley, Biddy, Belle Vue
Burger, Mrs. wife of John, Skinner ſtreet
Braine, J. H. ſhoemaker, Pearl ſt.
Briggs, Sarah, negro, Water ſtr.
Button, John, Cherry do.
Bruſter, Mrs. Water do.
Bruncan, Anthony, Front do.
Brown, Mr. Catharine do.
Btown, Mr. grocer, Bowery lane
Brown, Han. widow, Rutger ſt.
Brown, Matthew, Water do.
Brown, Mary, Belle Vue
Brown, John, brewer, Cheapſide
Bragg, John, hardware merch't. Water ſtreet
Bryſon, Robert, tallow chandler, Roſe ſtr.
Brodie, Wm. notary pub. Greenwich ſtr.
Brooks, Mr. phyſician, Cherry ſt.
Byrne, Nich. mulatto, Belle Vue
Campbell, Donald, Harman ſt.
Campbell, James, carpenter, Barclay ſtr.
Campbell, Nathaniel, Belle Vue
Camp, John, merchant, Frankfort ſtr.
Cannon, William
Caſey, Thomas, Water ſtr.
Caſey Roſe, do.
Caſey, Fanny, Auguſtus ſtr.
Carmichael, James, Front do.
Cadel, Mary, Belle Vue
Cady, Samuel ſilverſmith, Fly market.
Carpenter, John, boarding houſe, Front ſt.
Carpenter, A. Roſe ſtr.
Carpenter, James, taylor, Harman ſtr.
Carman, Benjamin, hatter, Water ſtr.
Cameron, Valentine, Cherry ſtr.
Compton, Matthias, carpenter, Belle Vue
Cook, Sarah, Cherry ſtr.
Cook, Catharine, Oliver do.
Cook, Mr. Front ſtr.
Connon, Dan. carpenter, Charles
Cock, James, Peck ſlip
Cock, Ephraim, grocer, do.
Camidinue, John, ſhoemaker, Pearl ſtr.
Commardinger, Andrew, printer, do.
Coles, Ann, Peck ſlip
Coles, Mr. taylor, do.
Cottle, John, Belle Vue
Coſſey, Mr. Beekman ſtr.
Concklin, Mrs. wife of John, George ſtr.
Concklin, widow, Cherry ſtr.
Connoly, John, tallow chandler, Rutger ſtr.
Copping, Francis. Eaſt George ſt.
Colon, Mary, Chapel ſtr.
Conden, Margaret, George ſtr.
Conden, Margaret, daughter of Margaret, George ſtr.
Connick, Dan. clerk, William ſt.
Conroy, Mrs wife of Peter, Rooſevelt ſtr.
Coe, John, carman, George ſtr.
Cox, Eliz. Eaſt George ſtr.
Cox, widow Amelia, do.
Courtney George
Chriſtie, John, tavernkeeper, Water ſtr.
Chriſtie, James, ſon of John, do.
Chriſtie, Mary, widow, do.
Chambers, Rob. ſhoemaker, Roſevelt ſtr.
Chapman, Daniel, William do.
Chevalier, Monſ. French teacher, Cliff ſtr.
Charne, John, Harman ſtr.
Church, William, Belle Vue
Chidowſon, Mr. laborer, Water ſt.
Clark, Jas. ſtone cutter, Veſey ſt.
Clark, Mary, City Hoſpital
Clapp, John, Belle Vue
Clancey, James, barber, Peck ſlip

Clancey, Wm. laborer, James ſt.
Clancey, James, ſhip chandler, Cherry ſtr.
Clancey, Thos. nailor, Thames ſt.
Crawford, Suſan, wife of Thos. Rooſevelt ſtr.
Crawford, Thomas, Belle Vue
Crawford, Mary, Rooſevelt ſtr.
Craran, John, cuſtom houſe guager, Church ſtr.
Curry, James cooper, Cherry ſtr.
Cunningham, Miles, currier, Gold ſtr.
Cumming, Thos. cooper, Rooſevelt ſtr.
Cuff, a ſlave, James ſtr.

D

Dalton, James, Cherry ſtreet.
Dalton, Mary, wife of James, do.
Dalton, Mary, daughter of James, Cherry ſtr.
Dater, Jacob, houſe carpenter, Chatham ſtr.
Daniel, Samuel, Pearl do.
Davis, Phebe, wife of Wm. ſailor, William ſtr.
Davis, Mrs. wife of John, taylor, Catharine ſtr.
Davis, Elizabeth, widow, Lombard ſtr.
Davis, Geo. maſon, Heſter do.
Davenport, Joſh. ſeaman, Greenwich ſtr.
Day, James, Water ſtr.
DeWitt, Wm. baker, Belle Vue
Dealing, Ann, widow, Oliver ſt.
Dennis, a mulatto, Ferry ſtr.
Dickinſon, Betſy, Belle Vue
Diſonway, David, Water ſtr.
Dixon, James, Cheapſide.
Dixon, John, Belle Vue
Dixon, Eliza, widow, Cheapſide.
Dalben, Steph. tavern, Water ſt.
Donnoville, Suſan, wife of Paul, ſhip carpenter, Pearl ſtr.
Douglaſs, Mrs. Catharine Auguſtus ſtr.
Douglaſs, miſs, Auguſtus ſtr.
Doody, John, Belle Vue
Doyle, Mrs. wife of Moſes, Lombard ſtr.
Duffie, Sarah, Alms houſe
Dutch, John, George ſtr.
Dutch, John's wife, do.
Duncan, Wm. accountant, Belle Vue
Dunſcomb, Daniel, a ſon of Daniel, Cherry ſtr.
Dunſcomb, Tedford, ſon of Daniel, Cherry ſtr.
Dunſcomb, Mrs. wife of Daniel, Cherry ſtr.
Duhooſe, Sarah, wife of John, Lombard ſtr.
Dubois, Elizabeth, Golden hill
Drocut, William, Dover ſtr.
Drawbridge, Mr. merch't, Cherry ſtr.
Drowley, James, merchant, do.
Drummond, J. taylor, James ſt.
Dwiſhel, Elizabeth, Gold ſtr.
Dyell, Francis, laborer, James ſt.
Dyer, Ephraim, Cherry ſtr.

E

Eagle, Margaret, Belle Vue
Eden, Polly, Water ſtr.
Egbert, Mr. Diviſion ſtr.
Egleſton, Sally, Cherry do.
Elliſon, James, Belle Vue,
Ellicot Arthur, accountant, Front ſt.
England, Elizabeth, Belle Vue
England, Richard, do.
Euſtice, Mrs. wife of Charles, Water ſtr.
Ewen, Samuel.

F

Fairley, Wm. grocer, Wall ſtr.
Fanny, a negro, Poor houſe.
Fargo, Mr. Eaſt George ſtr.
Fargo, Mrs. do.
Farden, Wm. carpenter, Golden hill
Farrol, James, Belle Vue
Farley, John, clerk, Warren ſtr.

Farrington, Mary, ſeamſtreſs, Water ſtr.
Fee, Jacob, painter, Magazine ſt.
Fitch, Edward, ſailor, Belle Vue
Finch, Mr. Pearl ſtr.
Finly, John, do.
Fenton, Joſeph, Belle Vue
Fiſh, Cornls. merchant Water ſt.
Ferguſon, Ann, Lombard do.
Foſdick, William, Belle Vue
Fogarthy, John, Cherry ſtr.
Foly, Wm. James do.
Foſley, Eric, Belle Vue,
Fountain, James, Barclay ſtr.
Flagen, Ann C. Rutger do.
Flanagan, Patrick, Belle Vue
Flaig, Rob. accountant, Pearl ſt.
Food, John, houſe carpenter, do.
Fletcher, Thomas, ſtone cutter, Lombard ſtr. [do.
Francis, Melchior, grocer, Pearl
Fray, Ann, Belle Vue
French, John, Belle Vue
Freeman, Mrs. wife of Silas, Cheapſide ſtr.
Ferris, Joſias, Eaſt George do.

G

Galloway John, Water ſtr.
Gale, Joſeph, New ſlip
Galer, John, Water ſtr. [Vue
Garvin, John, bookbinder, Belle
Garland, Mrs. wife of George, Fly market
Gattey, Elizabeth, wife of Henry, Water ſtr.
Gauman, Samuel, Lumber do.
Gautier, Cornelius, Barclay do.
Gautier, Mrs. wife of Samuel, James ſtr.
Gardner, L. jun. Eagle do.
Gardner, Ruth, Pearl do.
Gardner, Mrs. wife of Noah, Water ſtr. [cher ſt.
Gardner, Moſes, ſhoemaker, Fletcher
Gardner, Wm. Belle Vue
Garey, Mary, wid. Rooſevelt ſt.
Gedney, Mrs. wife of John, Robſevelt ſtr.
George, a ſailor, Crane wharf
George, a mulatto, Dover ſtr.
George, a negro, Belle Vue
Gilmore, Miſs, Pearl ſtr.
Gilſon, Mr. toyman [ſtr.
Golligar, Henry, ſailor, Henry
Goddard, Truelove, Roſe ſtr.
Godbey, Wm. near the Bridewell
Goodwin, Joſeph, Belle Vue
Gooram, Nancy, do.
Gutherie, Robert, do.
Graham, Mr. Water ſtr.
Grantz, Eliza, Belle Vue
Grancey, Geo. Catharine ſtr.
Gray, Joſhua
Grant, Allen, Belle Vue
Grant, John, carman, Broad ſt.
Grant, Edward, Rutger do.
Gray, Elizabeth, Water do.
Green, Sam. clerk, Dover do.
Green, Mary, Cherry do.
Green, Ally, Belle Vue
Griſwold, Tim. ſailor, Crane wh.
Griffiths, Edward, cooper, Roſevelt ſtr.
Glover, Mr. Pearl do.
Glover, John, carpenter, do.
Glover, Mrs. wife of John, do.
Glover John, jun. ſon of John, do.
Glover, Wm. Belle Vue
Gleep, Wm. Diviſion ſtr.

H

Hart, Mrs, Roſe ſtreet
Hart, James, grocer, Cherry do.
Hart, James, Rooſevelt do.
Hart, Samuel, Broad Way
Hare, Mrs. wife of Sam. Lombard ſtr.
Hannah, Mrs Water do.
Hannah, Mary, do.
Hannibal, a negro, Peck ſlip
Halliday, Mrs. wife of John, Water ſtr. [man ſt.
Hamilton Wm. grocer, Beek-

Hambleton, Mrs. Bunker's hill
Hambleton, Charles, labourer, Skinner ſtr.
Hannah, a ſlave
Hathaway, John, Wm. ſtr.
Harroway. James, blackſmith, Cheapſide ſtr.
Harraway, Catharine, Belle Vue
Harris, Mary, James ſt.
Harris, Elizabeth, Beekman do.
Hauxhurſt, Daniel
Herring, John, carman, Rector ſt
Herring, John, Belle Vue
Hewit, Capt. John, Liberty ſtr.
Heyer, Walter, jun. Pearl do.
Heymer, George, Belle Vue
Herton, Sarah, Water ſtr.
Heyer, Walter, clerk, Pearl ſtr.
Holmes, John, Belle Vue
Holmes, Eve, negro, New ſlip
Hoyt, Abigail, Fitche's wharf
Horton, Iſaac, grocer, Fly market
Houſton, Wm. ſtone cutter, Lombard ſtreet [Fly market
Holdcop, Mrs. wife of Thomas,
Hodges, Robert, carpenter, Lombard ſtreet
How, John, Bowery
Hrgginbottom, Mr. Belle Vue
Hill, James, Water ſtr.
Hill, John G. clerk, do.
Hoagland, John, Pearl ſtr.
Howel, Catharine, widow, do.
Hoyer, Pet. carpenter, New markt
Hunt, Eden, tavern, Water ſtr.
Hugh, Mrs. wife of Samuel, Mulberry ſtr.
Hudſon, Frederick, Bancker ſt.
Hinuncue, Caſper, Greenwich ſt.
Hunter, Peter, Batavia lane
Hutchins, Mr. taylor, Liberty ſt.
Hutchinſon, Fred. Bancker ſtr.
Hume, Hen. laborer, Harman ſt.
Humes, Robert, Henry ſtr.
Hurtin, John, taylor, Water ſtr.
Hubbs, Daniel, Catharine ſtr.
Huggeford, Dr. J. Beekman ſtr.
Huggeford, Peter, apothecary, Pearl ſtr.

I

Ivers, Hez. rope maker, Bayard ſt.

J

Jackſon, William, City hoſpital
Jackſon, Hannah, wid. Hague ſt.
Jackſon, Mrs. wife of John, Ferry ſtreet
Jackſon, a negro man, ſhip yards
James, Thomas V. merchant, Water ſtr.
Jenkins, Mr. merchant, do.
Jenkins, Aron, carman, Warren ſt
Jefferſon, Robert. George ſt.
Jeffery, Rachel, Water ſtr.
Jeſſop, Silas, carpenter, Cheapſide
Jeremiah, a ſailor, Belle Vue
John, ——, clerk to Mr. Ferguſon, Water ſtr.
John, ——, George ſtr.
Jones, Mrs. wife of Arthur, George ſtr.
Jones, Thos. brewer, Cheapſide
Jones, Mrs. wife of Thos. do.
Jones, Rebecca, Belle Vue
Jones, Matthew, Rooſevelt ſtr.
Johnſon, Mrs. Fly market
Johnſon, Jane, Water ſtr.
Johnſon, Joſhua, ſchoolmaſter, Lombard ſtr.
Johnſton, Joſh. near ſhip yards
Johnſton, John, ſhoemaker Cliff ſt.
Johnſton, Mary, Bancker do.
Johnſton, John, grocer, Liber. ſt.
Johnſton, Lawrence, ſchoolmaſt. Fan ſtr.

K

Kane, Mr. Belle Vue
Kelly, Richard, do.
Kelly, Thos. labourer, Lomb. ſt.
Kellioye, Hugh, Belle Vue
Keen, Mary
Kennedy, John, huckſter, Cliff ſt.
Keſſiah, laboring wom. Dover ſt.

King, George, Belle Vue
Kipp, Ann, daughter of Abm. Water ſtr.
Knapp, Joſ. tavern, James do.

L

Lackling, James, Belle Vue
Lamb, Mrs. James ſtr.
Lawrence, Margaret, Pearl do.
Lawrance, Mrs. wife of Joſeph, Cherry ſtr.
Lee, Mrs. wife of Wm. Magazine ſt.
Lee, James, merchant Ferry ſtr.
Lewis, Joſeph, Pearl do.
Lewis, Capt.
Leake, Wm. culler, Water ſt.
Ledyard, Wm. clerk, do.
Leaycraft, Mrs. do.
Le Veillard, Mr. merchant, Front ſtreet
Little, Hugh, Orchard ſtr.
Livingſton, Mrs. George ſtr.
Lilburn, Ann, near ſhip yards
Looſy, Mr. Rooſevelt ſtr.
Lockhar, Patrick, Belle Vue
Long, Mr. Burling ſlip
Low, John, taylor, Water ſtr.
Loudon, Saml. jun. printer, do.
Lovely, Thomas, Belle Vue
Luder, Ann, Roſe ſtr.
Lynch, John, Water ſtr.
Lynch, Sarah, wife of John, Cheſnut ſtr.
Lyon, Jas. labourer, Nicholas ſt.
Lyon, Gilbert, Belle Vue

M

Mabee, John, carman, Pump ſtr.
Mann, Richard
Maſon, Mrs. James ſtr.
Matthews, James, Murray ſtr.
Manning, John, Belle Vue
Martain, Mrs. huckſter, Peck ſl.
Maynard, Phineas, Eagle ſtr.
Maxwell, Arthur, Belle Vue
Martin, William, do.
Magitter, Harmanus, Church ſt.
Maſterton, J. ſhoemaker, Fair ſt.
M'Alpin, Catharine, Batavia lane
M'Auly, John, lab'rer, Barclay ſt.
M'Auly, Rob't, do. Auguſtus ſt.
M'Carvin, Daniel, Belle Vue
M'Carr, J. laborer, Catharine ſt.
M'Canna, Arthur, do. George ſt.
M'Crea, Mrs. wife of Archibald, Cherry ſtr.
M'Conell, Suſannah, Belle Vue
M'Cullen, J. laborer, Lombard ſt.
M'Cullen, J. c'rpent'r, Thames ſt.
M'Cormick, Phil. ſailor, Front ſt.
M'Donell, Wm. baker, Cherry ſt.
M'Donald, Malcom, laborer, Rutger ſtr.
M'Donald, Ann, Front ſtr.
M'Dowel, Conway, Cherry ſtr.
M'Dougal, Neal, taylor, Water ſt.
M'Gillings, John, Beekman ſlip
M'Gregor, J. laborer, Orange ſt.
M'Guunigal, Pat. do. Skinner ſt.
M'Gumican, Mary, Belle Vue
M'Kenzie, Charles, George ſt.
M'Kenzie, Eleanor, do.
M'Kenzie, Alexander, do.
M'Kenzie, Mary, do.
M'Kenzie, C. do.
M'Kenzie, Iſabella, Bell Vue
M'Kinley, Catharine, Lumber ſt.
M'Kinley, Alexander, Belle Vue
M'Kinnon, Catharine, George ſt.
M'Laren, Bernard, Belle Vue
M'Murry, Jane, do.
M'Nabb, Mr. grocer, Croſs ſt.
M'Nabb, Mr. ſawyer, Water ſt.
M'Natty, Peter, Peck ſlip
M'Neil, Mrs. Lumber ſtr.
M'Quay, Barney, Belle Vue
M'Quire, Philip, George ſtr.
Meeks, Betty, Belle Vue
Meen, Andrew, ſailor, Water ſt.
Miller, John, ſawyer, Moore ſtr.
Miller, Mary, Lombard ſtr.
Miller, James, Belle Vue
Miller, Alexander, do.
Miller, Mr. ſhoemaker, Water ſt.

Miller, Miſs, Water ſtr.
Mitchel, Michael, Pearl ſtr.
Mitchel, Wm. rigger, George ſt.
Minchal, Robert, Belle Vue
Mine, Mary, do.
Morris, Mr. laborer, Ferry ſt.
Moote, Mr. Water ſt.
Mott, Wm. merchant, Pearl ſt.
Mott, Richard. do. Water ſt.
Mooney, John, ropemaker, do.
Moore, Ann, widow, Cherry ſt.
Morrough, Robt. Maiden lane
Morrough, Joſhua, Belle Vue
Montgomery, Henry, do.
Mullen, John, pilot, do.
Mulberry, Mr. do.
Muleneaux, Mrs.
Munn, Robert, clerk, Water ſt.
Murren, Robert, Urime ſtr.
Murdock, Wm. George ſtr.
Murph, John, Belle Vue
Murpuy, Mr. barber, Fair ſtr.
Murphy, James, labourer, do.
Myers, Mary, widow, Cath. ſtr.

N

Naſh, James, ſhipwright
Nation, Miſs, Cheapſide
Nelly, at Mr. Wright's, Pearl ſt.
Nelſon, James, Belle Vue
Nicholas, Wm. cabinetmaker, Hague ſtr.
Nicholas, a ſailor, Crane wharf
Nichols, Capt. John Wm. ſt.
Nichols, Moſes, Fly market
Niel, Mich. labourer, Cheapſide
Nixon, Mr. City hoſpital
Norton, Eliz. widow, Cherry ſt.

O

Ogilvie, Anth. painter, Oliver ſt.
Ogilvie, widow, Front do.
Ogilvie, Mr. houſe carp. Geo. ſt.
Ogilvie, Iſaac, ſailor, Water do.
Ogorman, Mrs. George do.
Ohew, Thomas, Dover do.
Orr, James, Banker do.
Oſwald, Col. E. Wm ſtr.

P

Packharneſs, John, Cherry ſtr.
Paine, James, cuſtom houſe officer, Fair ſtr.
Paine Jaſper, Belle Vue
Paine, E. Water ſtreet
Parker, Aſher. taylor, Golden hill
Parker, Mrs. wife of James, Water ſtr.
Parks, Thos. Belle Vue
Palmer, Abijah, porter
Parcells, Nancy, Cherry ſtr.
Parcells, Mr. ſhip carpenter, Diviſion ſtr.
Parrot, Stephen, Water ſtr.
Patterſon, Mrs. Bancker ſtr.
Patterſon, Simon, cooper, Fayette ſtreet
Patrick, ——, ſtone cutter, Golden hill
Peebles, Sarah, Fair ſtr.
Peebles, John, Belle Vue
Pearchan, Mrs. wife of Juſtice, Oliver ſt.
Pearſe, Mrs. Catharine ſtr.
Penny, Charles, junr. painter, Little Catharine ſtr.
Penny, Richard, blackſmith, Harman ſtr.
Penniker, Wm. ſhip carpenter, Lumber ſtr.
Pettit, Mrs. wife of Pet. Lombard ſtr.
Plumer, Richard Belle Vue
Platt, Sam. Catharine ſtr.
Pomeroy, Andrew, Pearl ſtr.
Poſt, Mrs. junr. Water ſtr.
Potter, Geo. tavern, Water ſtr.
Powell, Samuel, George do.
Provooſt, James
Pury, Steph. blackſmith, Cheapſide

Q

Quick, James, Warren ſtr.

R

Ramſay, James, Belle Vue
Ramage, Mrs. wife of Thomas, James ſtreet.

Ranger, John, grocer, Cherry ſt.
Ray, James, barber, Catharine ſt.
Ray, Hannah, Cherry do.
Reeve, James, boatman, Coffee houſe ſlip
Reeves, Barnab. grocer, New ſlip
Reeves, Hannah, wid. of do. do.
Reid, Thomas, Belle Vue
Repoſe, Zachariah, do.
Reach, John, ſadler, Water ſtr.
Renwell, Thos. Lombard do.
Richards, Wm. merchant
Richards, Ann, Water ſtr.
Richmond, Wm. maſon, do.
Ricker, Nancy, a black woman
Ridder, Ann, Batavia lane
Roberts, Mrs. wife of Thos. do.
Robertſon, Jno. taylor, Water ſt.
Roſe, Sarah
Roſs, Edw. labourer, Harman ſt.
Rooper, Mrs. Cherry do.
Rooper, Andrew, Belle Vue
Rooſevelt, Mrs. wife of Oliver, painter, Cherry ſtr.
Rogers, Iſaiah, ſchoolmaſter, Lombard ſtr.
Rogers, Owen, George do.
Rogers, Polly, Cherry do.
Royal, Pat. labourer, Diviſion ſt.
Roſin, James B. Pearl do.
Rhodes, James, merch. Water ſt.
Rhodes, John, do. do.
Ruſſel, Francis, maſon, Peck ſl.
Ruſſel, Suſannah, do.
Rudd, Joſeph, Water ſtr.
Ryin, Edw. labourer, Water ſt.

S

Sands, Mary, wife of Thomas, George ſtr.
Sands, Thomas, George do.
Sands, Phebe, daugh. of Tho. do.
Sands, Ann, wife of Robert, Oliver ſtr.
Sanders, Mrs Jacob do.
Sanders, Thomas, Catharine do.
Satully, John, Belle Vue
Sarah, ——, Belle Vue
Santag, John, Front ſtr.
2 Sailors, ſhip William
a Sailor of the brig Eliza
Seaman, Sam. taylor, Ferry ſtr.
Seaman, Mrs. Peck ſlip
Seaman, Robert, Belle Vue
Secker, Rebecca, do.
Scott, John, clerk, Water ſtr.
Scott, Wm. Pearl do.
Scott, Wm. Harman do.
Shaw, Iſaac, near Belvidere
Shaw, Mr. clerk, Wall ſtr.
Schemmel, Mrs Ferry do.
Shute, Frederick, George ſtr.
Shute, Mr Cherry do.
Showel, Mr do.
Skinner, Abraham, do.
Sline, John, ſhipwright, Water ſt.
Sline, Ann, widow, New ſlip
Sim, George, grocer, Croſs ſt.
Simmonton, Rob. Catharine ſtr.
Skilling, Mrs wife of Samuel, Cherry ſtr.
Skaats, R. carman, Church ſt.
Smith, Elihu
Smith, Mrs Belle Vue
Smith, Mary, do
Smith, Wm. do
Smith, Catharine, Water ſtreet
Smith, Mr Fitche's wharf
Smith, Mrs Liberty ſtreet
Smith, Mrs Water ſtreet
Smith, Mrs Front do.
Smith, Michael, barber, Cherry ſt.
Smith, Mrs Catharine ſtreet
Smith, Dan grocer, Water do.
Smith, Julia, Oliver ſtreet
Smith, Ann, widow, do.
Smith, Rob. carman, Charlotte ſt.
Smith, Zella, widow, Cherry ſt.
Smith, Mrs wife of Robert, Oliver ſtreet
Smith, Jer. grocer. Coenties ſlip
Sneddegraſs, Mrs wife of James, George ſtreet

Stout, Wm. Corlear's hook
Stobo, William, James ſtr.
Spranger, John, ſhip carpenter, Cheapſide
Spranger, Mary, Cherry ſtr.
Squires, Frank, bell ringer, do.
Stafford, Nicholas, Belle Vue
Stackhouſe, Mrs wife of Timothy, Bowery
Stewart, Abigail, Belle Vue
Stevenſon, Samuel, do.
Stratton, William, cabinet maker, Cheſnut ſtr.
Suffield, Capt Aaron, Water ſt.
Tappan, Mrs wife of Neal, Water ſtreet
Taylor, Marg't, widow, James ſt.
Teer, Mrs Front ſtreet
Thiſtle, Samuel, Belle Vue
Thomas, John, ditto
Thomas, Nancy, ditto
Thomas, Robert, taylor, Rooſevelt ſtreet
Thompſon, John, blackſmith, Lombard ſtreet
Thomberg, Agnes, Belle Vue
Thorp, Jas. merchant, Water ſt.
Tillinghaſt, Charles, deputy collector, Cherry ſtreet
Tidd, Ann, Oliver ſtreet
Treat, Malachi, phyſician of the port, William ſtreet
Towers, Bartholomew, Belle Vue
Tragg, Ann, do.
Trader, Mrs wife of Hen. Roſe ſt
Tiligreene, ——, bark Neptune
Tinny, Jeremiah, Belle Vue
Town, Mrs Rhinelander's yard
Tool, James, Belle Vue
Totter, Neal, ſhoemaker, Water
Tompkins, Eliza, Belle Vue
Twiſt, Wm. do.
Tute, Wm. Bowery lane
Tweed, Philip, Rutger ſtr.
Tydgaat, Jacob, Beekman do.

U

Underwood, Eliza, Pine ſtr.

V

Vannerman, Anthony
Vandenenden, James, merchant, Front ſtr.
Vallen, William, Belle Vue
Van Dyck, Mary, Rutger ſtr.
Van Gordon, John, Belle Vue
Van Pelt, Chriſt. Eaſt Geo. ſtr.
Van Wagenen, wife of Hubert, Beekman ſlip
Varian Mr
Vincent George, Water ſtr.

W

Wall, Thomas, Belle Vue
Walſh, Mrs wife of James, carman, Rooſevelt ſtreet
Walſh, Richard, ſtone cutter, do.
Wayland, Levi, printer, Water ſt.
Warner, Thomas, Ann ſtreet
Watſon, James, jun. near battery
Weag, Matthew, City hoſpital
Weeks, Mrs wife of Nicholas, carpenter, Cherry ſtreet
Weeks, Elizabeth, Water ſtreet
Weeks, Jeſſe, Rooſevelt ſtreet
Webb, Nat. apothecary, Pearl ſt.
Webſter, Lewis, Belle Vue
Wells, Hor. ſilverſmith, Pearl ſt.
Welſh, Barbary, Gold do.
Weſt, Thos. upholſt. Water ſt.
Weſt, Mrs. do.
Wench of Rev Freeman, Cherry ſtr.
Wickee, Wm. Belle Vue
Wiley Mrs Cherry ſtr.
Wiliams, Richd. Front ſtr.
Williams, Ephraim, Belle Vue
Williams, Mr taylor Diviſ. ſtr.
William, a ſailor, Water ſtr
Willet, Samuel, labourer, Har. ſt
Willis, Priſſilla, Cherry ſtr
Wilſon, Wm. carpen. Cheapſide
Winnon, Han. wife of Dan. Pineſt

Wife, Capt Thomas, ship Hope
Whaley, Sarah, wid. Cherry st.
Wheaton, Ann, Roosevelt st.
Wheeler Silas, carpenter, near tea water pump
Wheeler, James, merchant, Liberty st
Whetmore, Mrs George str.
White, Mrs wife of Paul, sailor, Cheapside
Whiteh, Mrs do.
Whitman, John, laborer, Catharine street
Whiteleg, Mary, wife of Wm. Front street
Whild, Molly, Harman str.
Wood, Henry, carpenter Vesey street
Wood, Jeremiah, tanner, Ferry st.
Wood, Richard, Belle Vue
Woodware, Wm. Belle Vue
Wright, Ellis, butcher, James st
Wright, Mr joiner, Bowery

Y

Youles, George, Belle Vue
Young, Jas. carpenter, Charlotte st
Young, John, Dover street

Z

Zeller, Sam. East George street.

Total Deaths 699

FINIS.